

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 12960. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Bureau of Senior Citizens within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to authorize Federal grants to assist in the development and operation of studies and projects to help senior citizens; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BRADEMANS:

H.J. Res. 780. Joint resolution designating the fourth Sunday of September as Senior Citizens Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLS:

H.J. Res. 781. Joint resolution to give effect to the Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Character, approved at Beirut in 1948; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MASON:

H.J. Res. 782. Joint resolution to give effect to the Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Character, approved at Beirut in 1948; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILSON:

H.J. Res. 783. Joint resolution providing for appropriate ceremonies to be conducted by

contingents from the Armed Forces in connection with the daily raising and lowering of the flags of the United States surrounding the Washington Monument; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HIESTAND:

H. Con. Res. 708. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the reconsideration of the criteria to be applied under the Buy American Act; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. PILLION:

H. Con. Res. 709. Concurrent resolution to study effects of reclamation and irrigation projects upon agricultural surpluses and to prohibit the initiation of new irrigation construction projects after January 1, 1961; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H. Con. Res. 710. Concurrent resolution relative to the operation of the Panama Line; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WILSON:

H. Con. Res. 711. Concurrent resolution favoring the conducting of studies to determine the advisability of the establishment of programs conducted by private organizations to assist schoolchildren visiting the District of Columbia to obtain a more complete understanding of the significance and function of the Nation's Capital; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. OLIVER:

H. Res. 597. Resolution to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the incorporation of the county of Cumberland, Maine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 12961. A bill for the relief of Roscoe S. Brown; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:

H.R. 12962. A bill for the relief of Angelo La Destri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARRY:

H.R. 12963. A bill for the relief of Thomas C. Macpherson, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PHILBIN:

H. Res. 600. Resolution extending greetings and felicitations of the House of Representatives to the people of Upton, Mass., on the occasion of the 225th anniversary of their community; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### Baseball Under Antitrust Laws

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. DENNIS CHAVEZ

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a letter written by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] together with a letter from former Senator Edwin C. Johnson, pertaining to the Kefauver baseball bill.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUNE 25, 1960.

The Honorable DENNIS CHAVEZ,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR DENNIS: Like you, last week I received a telegram from Mr. Ford Frick, commissioner of the two major baseball leagues, and a few days later received from him a letter accompanied by a brief in which he urges the Senate to support the present major league baseball monopoly by defeating the Kefauver bill, which would place baseball under the antitrust laws.

May I take the liberty of writing you this letter to indicate the reasons why I deeply feel that Mr. Frick is terribly mistaken and that the Congress should now seize the opportunity of turning baseball back to the Nation.

When a motion was made in the Judiciary Committee to strike out title II of the bill and put "baseball" in title I it was defeated by a substantial vote because a large majority of the committee realized that if such a policy were followed it would be a recognition by the Senate of the monopolistic conditions which the owners of the 16 major league teams now maintain in this country.

It seems strange to me that Mr. Frick should urge this policy, because two of the National League teams under his jurisdiction, namely the Brooklyn Dodgers and the New York Giants, moved 2 years ago to Los Angeles and San Francisco, where they found extraordinary support from the baseball fans of the West and from the people of Los Angeles and San Francisco. By making this move the Brooklyn and New York teams demonstrated that the people of the Nation, who have never had major league teams within their areas, were eagerly awaiting the opportunity to support one. This is the situation that exists in the United States now outside of the comparatively narrow area in which the present major leagues had been operating.

By voting for the Kefauver bill the Senate can extend the opportunity to the people of the United States to establish major league baseball from coast to coast and from north to south.

The concept of Mr. Frick and his associates in the 16 major league teams that they can restrict major league baseball to the States and cities that they choose is in my judgment utterly wrong. The right to establish major league teams belongs to free independent owners who have money to invest and cities whose fans will support new major league teams with modern stadiums like those at Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Minor baseball leagues are not, as Mr. Frick would have us believe, beneficiaries of the major league monopoly. They are its victims, and so, also, are the baseball players who are held on farm teams or on major league benches until the present baseball monopolists are willing to release them.

I remember well the time when the old National League, like the present two major leagues, tried to prevent the organization of the American League because of their false concept that the whole Nation was not baseball minded. Ban Johnson had to fight with skill and courage to bring the American League into existence. We have a larger nation now than we had then. Our population has expanded; there are more baseball fans than there were then. Let us give them

the opportunity to attend major league games personally.

To repeat, let us give major league baseball back to the Nation by supporting the Kefauver bill.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY.

EDWIN C. JOHNSON,

Washington, D.C., June 27, 1960.

HON. DENNIS CHAVEZ,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR DENNIS: I am sorry to bother you again about the team-sports bill but there is so much confusion regarding what this bill will and will not do that I feel obligated to do so. Title I of the bill deals with football, basketball and hockey and title II with baseball. Under Supreme Court decisions baseball has a different status from the others and its vast empire of minor leagues requires a different approach from other team sports.

In football a new league has no difficulty getting under way. That is positively not true of baseball. In football enough talented players to man a new league graduate from the Nation's colleges each year. In baseball practically all the professional baseball players are under contract to the two major leagues, directly or indirectly.

The purpose of title II is to make it possible for additional American communities to have major league baseball if they want it. But it is practically impossible for another baseball league to materialize without legislation unless it goes "outlaw." Many American cities are no longer satisfied with minor league ball. They want topflight baseball and they could have it if it were not for the present monopoly in baseball talent.

The Judiciary Committees of the House and Senate have held numerous hearings on this situation. Previously the House acted, but the Senate has not. The latest hearing was held in the Senate Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee on S. 3483, the Kefauver bill, on May 19-20, 1960.

President Cronin of the American League and President Giles of the National League

with their staffs of attorneys were present and their commissioner testified against the Kefauver bill. It was an excellent hearing and many points were clarified. In an effort to compose differences, the subcommittee rewrote title II. This revised bill is before you and it is a good, sound bill.

To clarify various provisions of the first and second versions of the Kefauver bill, it would be well to review the Frick testimony, point by point:

"Mr. FRICK. Under this bill (the first version of the Kefauver bill) limiting us to 60 players \* \* \* we could support only 9 minor leagues. Yet gentlemen, in order to operate three major leagues, experience has shown us and figures prove that you need 36 minor leagues to accomplish that end" (p. 94, hearings, May 19-20, 1960).

The Judiciary Subcommittee followed Mr. Frick's prudent advice and struck from the bill the limitation of 60 players. Please note what Mr. Frick says about needing 36 minor leagues when the Continental Major League gets under way. At present the existing majors have 21 leagues and the Continental has the West Carolina league, but they will need 14 more minor leagues. That evidence makes the argument that the Continental League will destroy the minor leagues ridiculous.

"Mr. FRICK. I cite section 203(2). This section provides—In the event a player is drafted by more than one major league club, the election as to which club the drafted player's contract shall be assigned shall remain and be vested in the drafted player" (p. 98, hearings, May 19-20, 1960).

This provision was inserted in the bill by Senator KEFAUVER to protect a player drafted from one of the existing major leagues by the Continental League if he didn't want to play in the Continental League. But Mr. Frick said this would defeat the basic purpose of the draft rule and the Judiciary Subcommittee struck it from the bill.

"Mr. FRICK. I agree more with what Mr. Rickey said about the unrestricted draft than I do with Senator JOHNSON on the player limitation. The player limitation, I think, is harmful. But I go back again that I want to emphasize and reemphasize that the worst part of that bill is not that. It is 204" (p. 126, hearings, May 19-20, 1960).

The Judiciary Subcommittee thereupon very wisely struck both the player limitation and section 204 from the bill as urged by Mr. Frick.

"Mr. FRICK. I have never fought the unrestricted draft on my record before this Congress. I have recommended it. I am not fighting that. I didn't say we had it now. I said I would favor an unrestricted draft. That is not the part of the bill I am objecting to" (p. 125, hearings, May 19-20, 1960).

"Mr. DIXON. Would you be content with this bill if the limitation were limited solely to 40 ballplayers and an unrestricted draft of all other ballplayers every year?"

"Mr. FRICK. Yes" (p. 126, hearings, May 19-20, 1960).

"Mr. DIXON. "Wouldn't this be beneficial to a team like Washington if we had something like you suggested, and I assume that is the reason you have recommended it, that there be an absolute unrestricted draft every year?"

"Mr. FRICK. Yes, I think it would help a lot of clubs. I think it would help all clubs.

"Mr. DIXON. I can readily see why it would make the game more competitive" (p. 130, hearings, May 19-20, 1960).

The Judiciary Subcommittee accepted Mr. Frick's views and inserted in the bill the unrestricted draft of all players controlled directly or indirectly by the major leagues except the 40 players on the roster of each major league club.

The presidents of the National and American Leagues and their counsel were in the

hearing room and heard the Frick testimony and did not take exception to any of it. This was a complete victory for Mr. Frick and the bill was greatly improved by the suggestions he voiced. Nevertheless, Mr. Frick is still fighting title II of S. 3483.

The bill revised by the Judiciary Subcommittee also includes the Senator Hart amendment reading:

"That the unrestricted draft shall not apply to any player directly or indirectly owned or controlled by any major league baseball club at the time of passage of this Act until such player has completed 4 years in organized professional baseball."

That provision makes it doubly certain that no violence be done to the present major league clubs' property rights in player contracts. The Judiciary Committee has done everything possible to make S. 3483 absolutely fair to the two existing major leagues and the minor leagues.

"Mr. DIXON. I assume you would welcome exemption, as to the reserve clause, which is granted in section 203?"

"Mr. FRICK. That is right."

"Mr. DIXON. You think that would be highly desirable?"

"Mr. FRICK. That is right" (p. 114, hearings, May 19-20, 1960).

It seems to me that the Frick testimony and the action by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee in response to it should be specifically called to the attention of every Senator. America wants and should have more major league baseball. If there is more major league baseball, there must be more minor league baseball, as Mr. Frick has stated I am authorized to pledge to you that when the Continental League gets into operation as a major league, it will sponsor one-third of the burden of providing minor league baseball.

Most sincerely,

ED C. JOHNSON.

## The Congressional Cemetery of Washington, D.C.

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. GEORGE H. MAHON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 12326, the public works appropriation bill for fiscal year 1961, recently approved by the House, permits a modest increase in the sum allowed for maintenance of Federal gravesites in the Congressional Cemetery and, since many of the present Members may not be informed as to the Federal interest in this cemetery which prompts this annual appropriation, I would like to take this occasion to furnish a brief statement of the pertinent facts.

#### EARLY BEGINNINGS OF THE CEMETERY

In 1795, before the Federal City came into being, the Maryland Legislature authorized the establishment of Washington Parish whereupon the Christ Church Washington Parish was incorporated, vestrymen elected, and a rector appointed. In those early days, the transportation of the remains of deceased persons more than a short distance was not feasible and the need for a place of burial in the new Capital for Senators and Representatives who might pass away

while attending sessions of the Congress was early recognized. Certain influential members of the new church undertook to acquire an appropriate tract of ground subject to an agreement that when the graveyard, with its improvements, shall be unencumbered of debt, they would assign over all the right and title of said ground not subscribed for to the vestry of Washington Parish. By March 24, 1812, the cemetery was free of debt and at a meeting held by the vestry Easter Monday, March 30, 1812, the vestry accepted the said burial ground, with the deed, plan, list of subscribers, proceedings, accounts, and transfer of ground.

#### GRAVES RESERVED FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Shortly thereafter, the vestry reserved for the interment of Members of Congress 100 sites. In 1820, this reservation was extended to include heads of Departments of the General Government or their families, or the families of Members of the Congress.

Thereafter, until the establishment of the Arlington National Cemetery, additional sites in Congressional Cemetery were, from time to time, reserved for Government use and, in return, the Government appropriated moneys, labor, and material toward the upkeep and improvement of the cemetery property. For instance, the act of May 31, 1832 (4 Stat. L. 520), appropriated \$1,500 toward the erection of a keeper's house, for planting trees, boundary stones, and otherwise improving the burial ground allotted to the interment of Members of Congress and other officers of the General Government; the act of August 10, 1846 (9 Stat. L. 93), appropriated \$500 for repairs to congressional burying ground, rendered necessary by the late freshet, and so forth.

#### FURTHER LEGISLATIVE ACTION

The act of July 25, 1848, authorized the Commissioner of Public Buildings of the city of Washington to sell so much of Hospital Square not exceeding 6 acres as the vestry might choose to purchase for an addition to the cemetery and provided further that the Government of the United States shall be entitled to purchase from said vestry, and to occupy as a burial ground, for Members of Congress and such other members of the U.S. Government as the President shall deem it expedient and proper to allow, a portion of the land hereinbefore authorized to be sold.

It is not surprising that this cemetery has been known almost from its establishment as Congressional Cemetery and is usually so designated in acts of Congress and by the public generally. It is often referred to as our first national cemetery and is perhaps our only true national cemetery due to the fact that Arlington and all other so-called national cemeteries are dedicated primarily for interment of the remains of those who have served in our Armed Forces, whereas Congressional Cemetery is primarily civilian.

#### PRESIDENTS INTERRED IN CEMETERY

From the time of its establishment until the close of the War Between the States, the remains of 3 Presidents, at



least 2 Vice Presidents, possibly 75 Members of the Senate and House of Representatives were carried to and interred at Congressional, as well as those of many high-ranking administrative and military officers of the Government.

The three Presidents who died in Washington during this period were William Henry Harrison, Zachary Taylor, and John Quincy Adams, although Adams was a Member of the House at the time of his death in the Capitol, February 23, 1848. The remains of these Presidents and of a number of Senators and Representatives were later removed to home cemeteries, as were those of Dolly Madison, but there still remain in Congressional the remains of 14 Senators and 42 Members of the House of Representatives, including those of Vice President Elbridge Gerry (who also served as a Delegate and a Representative from Massachusetts) and Senator James Burrill, Jr., of Rhode Island, great-grandfather of Senator THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, now representing the same State.

## GRAVE MARKINGS

It early became the custom for the Congress to erect on these graves im-

posing sandstone "cenotaphs" according to a design said to have been created by Federal Architect Latrobe (whose child's remains are in Congressional) and many of these were erected in memory of Senators and Representatives whose remains were not interred at Congressional or were interred there only briefly. This custom terminated pursuant to criticism of these sandstone memorials by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, with the act of May 23, 1876 (ch. 103, 19 Stat. 54; 2 U.S.C. 51), directing the Sergeant at Arms of each House to have a monument erected "of granite" only "whenever any deceased Senator or Member \* \* \* shall be actually interred in the Congressional Cemetery." Since that time, there have been only three such interments, Representative Roach, of Maryland, in 1902, Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, in 1916, and Representative Tilman B. Parks, of Arkansas, in 1950. It may eventually be found desirable to remove all of these sandstone memorials and (a) replace those over actual remains with more pleasing granite memorials, and (b) substitute for those that are merely honorary a single suitable memorial of modest

proportions in memory of all Senators and Representatives who died in office.

## TEXANS INTERRED IN CEMETERY

As a Texan I have been interested to note the following further information about the cemetery.

In January 1851 the remains of Representative David S. Kauffman, one of the original Texas Representatives in the Congress, were interred in Congressional but were removed to Austin in March 1932. In July 1857, upon the death of Senator Thomas Rusk of Texas, a cenotaph was erected and still stands at Congressional in his honor; and in June 1858 the remains of Senator James Pinckney Henderson, who served as the first Governor of Texas and succeeded Senator Rusk, were interred in Congressional and removed to Austin in 1930.

## LISTING OF CERTAIN GRAVES

I am appending hereto a list of all Senators and Representatives and of a few of the other official personnel whose remains are interred in this historic cemetery, showing in most cases the location of the grave and the date of death:

| Range | Sites | Identification  | Date of death | Range | Sites   | Identification   | Date of death  |
|-------|-------|---|---------------|-------|---------|--|----------------|
| 24    | 1-2   | Senator Uriah Tracy (Connecticut)   | May 24, 1800  | 31    | 24      | Children of Senator William E. Purcell (South Dakota)        |                |
|       | 3-4   | Representative Ezra Darby (New Jersey)  | Jan. 27, 1808 |       | 25-27   | Wife of Surgeon Edw. Cathush, U.S. Navy                      |                |
| 25    | 1-2   | Senator Francis Malbone (Rhode Island)  | June 4, 1809  |       | 32-34   | Prussian Minister Frederick Gresham                          | Dec. 1, 1823   |
|       | 7-8   | Representative Thomas Blount (North Carolina)   | Feb. 7, 1812  |       | 38-40   | Commodore Richard Henry O'Brien, U.S. Navy                   | Feb. 14, 1824  |
| 27    | 25-26 | Maj. William Riley (Maryland)   | Mar. 4, 1820  |       | 41-42   | Choctaw Chief Push-Ma-Ta-Ha                                  | Dec. 24, 1824  |
| 28    | 14    | Col. Tobias Lear, secretary to George Washington  | Oct. 11, 1816 |       | 43-44   | Senator Joseph Anderson (Tennessee)                          | Apr. 17, 1837  |
|       | 39-41 | Vice President Calhoun's child  | 1820          |       | 45-46   | Acting Quartermaster General I. O. Pickett et ux             | July —, 1872   |
| 29    | 6     | Representative Tilman B. Parks (Arkansas)   | Feb. 12, 1950 |       | 47-49   | Representative Theodorice Bland (Virginia)                   | June 1, 1790   |
|       | 9-11  | Vice President Elbridge Gerry   | Nov. 23, 1814 |       | 50-52   | Representative George Holcombe (New Jersey)                  | Jan. 14, 1828  |
|       | 12-13 | Representative Elijah Brigham (Massachusetts)   | Feb. 22, 1816 |       | 53-55   | Representative Joab Lawler (Alabama)                         | May 8, 1838    |
|       | 14-15 | Representative Richard Standford (North Carolina)   | Apr. 9, 1816  |       | 56-58   | Delegate Narsworthy Hunter (Mississippi)                     | Mar. 11, 1802  |
|       | 16-18 | Child of Senator Henry Clay (Kentucky)  | 1816          |       | 62-64   | Representative Jeremiah McLene (Ohio)                        | Mar. 19, 1837  |
|       | 19-20 | Representative George Mumford (North Carolina)  | Dec. 31, 1818 | 33    | 16      | Lt. Henry E. Sill, U.S. Army and children                    | Dec. —, 1835   |
|       | 21-22 | Representative David Walker (Kentucky)  | Mar. 1, 1820  |       | 30      | Surgeon Elsha Harrison, 4th Maryland                         | Aug. 28, 1819  |
|       | 23-25 | John H. Purviance, State Department executive   | Nov. 7, 1820  |       | 32      | Architect George Hadfield                                    | Feb. —, 1826   |
|       | 26-27 | Capt. Hugh George Campbell, U.S. Navy   | Nov. 11, 1820 |       | 39-41   | Astronomer William Elliott                                   | Dec. —, 1837   |
|       | 28-29 | Representative Nathaniel Hazard (Rhode Island)  | Dec. 17, 1820 | 35    | 111     | Dr. William Thornton, Architect; 1st Commissioner of Patents | Mar. 28, 1828  |
|       | 30-31 | Representative Jesse Slocumb (North Carolina)   | Dec. 20, 1820 |       | 40      | Robert Mills, 1st Federal Architect                          | Jan. —, 1856   |
|       | 32-33 | Senator James Burrill, Jr. (Rhode Island) (great-grandfather of Senator Theodore Francis Green) | Dec. 25, 1820 | 49    | 44      | Capt. John Looney (Cherokee)                                 | May 16, 1846   |
|       | 34-35 | Senator William A. Trimble (Ohio)   | Dec. 13, 1821 | 50    | 49-51   | Senate Sergeant at Arms Mountjoy Baily                       | Mar. —, 1836   |
|       | 36-37 | Senator William Pinkney (Maryland)  | Feb. 25, 1822 | 52    | 24-25   | Attorney General William Wirt and family                     | —, 1853        |
|       | 38-39 | Representative William L. Ball (Virginia)   | Feb. 28, 1824 | 54    | 104-106 | Gen. Philip Stuart (Virginia)                                | —, 1830        |
|       | 40-41 | Senator John Gaillard (South Carolina)  | Feb. 26, 1826 |       | 116-118 | Representative John W. Hornbeck (Pennsylvania)               | Jan. 16, 1848  |
|       | 42-43 | Representative Christopher Rankin (Mississippi)   | Mar. 14, 1826 |       | 119-121 | Representative Henry Frick (Pennsylvania)                    | Mar. 1, 1844   |
|       | 44-45 | Representative Alexander Smyth (Virginia)   | Apr. 17, 1830 |       | 131-133 | Representative William Taylor (Virginia)                     | Jan. 17, 1846  |
|       | 46-47 | Senator James Nobel (Indiana)   | Feb. 26, 1831 |       | 140     | Representative Albert G. Harrison (Missouri)                 | Sept. 7, 1839  |
|       | 48-49 | Representative Charles Johnston (Maryland)  | June 17, 1832 |       | 146-147 | Children of Senator Samuel L. Southard (New Jersey)          |                |
|       | 54-55 | Representative George E. Mitchell (Maryland)  | June 28, 1832 |       | 149-152 | Children of Capt. Beverly Kennon, U.S. Navy                  |                |
|       | 56-58 | Representative James Jones (Georgia)  | Jan. 11, 1801 | 55    | 101-103 | Surgeon General Joseph Lovell, U.S. Army et ux               | Jan. —, 1844   |
|       | 59-61 | Senator James Jackson (Georgia)   | Mar. 19, 1806 |       | 107-109 | Representative Benjamin Thompson (Massachusetts)             | Sept. 24, 1852 |
|       | 62-64 | Representative Levi Casey (South Carolina)  | Feb. 3, 1807  |       | 113-115 | Representative Francis J. Harper (Pennsylvania)              | Mar. 18, 1837  |
|       | 65-67 | Representative Philip Doddridge (Virginia)  | Nov. 19, 1832 |       | 140-142 | Representative Edward Bradley (Michigan)                     | Aug. 5, 1847   |
| 30    | 9-10  | Representative John Smilie (Pennsylvania)   | Dec. 30, 1812 |       | 147-149 | Representative Felix G. McConnell (Alabama)                  | Sept. 10, 1846 |
|       | 11-12 | Representative John Dawson (Virginia)   | Mar. 31, 1814 |       | 150-152 | Senator and Secretary of War Samuel L. Southard (New Jersey) | June 26, 1842  |
|       | 13-14 | 1st Secretary of Senate Samuel A. Otis (Massachusetts)  | Apr. 22, 1814 |       | 162-164 | Maj. Gen. Alexander McComb, U.S. Marine Corps                | June 25, 1844  |
|       | 24-25 | Lt. James Morrison (8th Pennsylvania)   | Apr. 23, 1823 | 173   |         | Commodore Patterson, U.S. Navy                               | Aug. 25, 1839  |
|       | 28    | Lt. William Rose, 4th Artillery   | Nov. 22, 1825 |       |         | Senator William Upham (Vermont)                              | Jan. 14, 1853  |
|       | 32-33 | Commodore Ridgely, U.S. Navy, wife of   | Aug. —, 1830  | 56    | 12      | Commandant for 39 years                                      | Jan. 6, 1859   |
|       | 34-36 | Son and daughter of Commodore Isaac Chauncey, U.S. Navy   |               |       | 96-98   | Child of Architect Latrobe                                   | Nov. —, 1847   |
|       | 37-38 | Representative Thomas Tucker (South Carolina)   | May 2, 1828   |       | 101-103 | British Minister Henry Stephen Fox                           | Feb. 16, 1821  |
|       | 39-40 | Wife of Representative Daniel D. Barnard (New York)   | Mar. —, 1829  |       | 104-106 | Representative William A. Burwell (Virginia)                 | Mar. 8, 1834   |
|       | 51-53 | Representative Thomas Singleton (South Carolina)  | Nov. 23, 1823 |       | 137-139 | Representative Daniel Hiester (Pennsylvania)                 | Apr. 17, 1842  |
|       | 54-56 | Representative Timothy J. Carter (Maine)  | Mar. 14, 1938 |       | 140-141 | Representative Joseph Lawrence (Pennsylvania)                | Apr. 17, 1842  |
|       | 66-68 | Representative Warren R. Davis (South Carolina)   | Jan. 29, 1835 |       | 145-152 | Major General Gibson   | Sept. 30, 1861 |
|       | 72-73 | Representative James Blair (South Carolina)   | Apr. 1, 1834  | 57    | 1       | Secretary of Navy (Commodore) John Rodgers                   | Aug. 1, 1838   |
|       | 69-71 | Representative Littleton P. Dennis (Maryland)   | Apr. 14, 1834 |       | 144-146 | Capt. Thomas Tingey et ux. (1st commandant Navy Yard)        | Feb. 23, 1829  |
|       | 97    | Maj. James Kinney (New Jersey)  | July —, 1832  |       | 150-152 | Supreme Court Associate Justice Philip P. Barbour            | Feb. 24, 1841  |
|       |       |   |               |       | 159-161 | Maj. Gen. Jacob Brown  | Feb. —, 1828   |
|       |       |   |               |       |         | Child of Secretary of War Benjamin Stoddert                  |                |

| Range | Sites   | Identification                                  | Date of death | Range | Sites   | Identification                                 | Date of death  |
|-------|---------|---|---------------|-------|---------|--|----------------|
| 59    | 82-83   | Senator John M. Thurston (Nebraska).....        | Aug. 9, 1916  | 81    | 55      | Gen. Charles F. Henningsen, Confederate Army.  | June —, 1877   |
|       | 84-86   | Senator William N. Roach (Maryland).....        | Sept. 7, 1902 |       | 94      | Lt. Col. Gustav von Gerber, 68th New York      |                |
|       | 87-89   | House Page Davidson.....                        | Jan. 7, 1896  |       |         | Infantry.....                                  | Nov. 19, 1861  |
| 60    | 57-59   | Senator James Gillespie (North Carolina).....   | Jan. 11, 1805 |       | 95      | Lt. and Adjutant Ludwig Haak, 29th New         |                |
|       | 60-62   | Representative Lemuel J. Bowden (Virginia)..... | Jan. 2, 1864  |       |         | York Infantry.....                             | Jan. 28, 1862  |
| 67    | 82      | Lt. Gustav B. von Buchenhausen, Company D,      |               | 85    | 95      | Lt. John F. Kleefish, 68th New York Infantry.. | Sept. 22, 1862 |
|       |         | 7th New York Infantry.....                      | Jan. —, 1863  | 86    | 60      | Capt. R. S. Farrow, Confederate Army.....      | Apr. 1, 1865   |
|       | 103     | Lt. Col. Randolph Knight, 10th New York         |               | 87    | 293     | Maj. (Choctaw Chief) Peter Paul Pitchlynn..... | Apr. —, 1881   |
|       |         | Heavy Artillery.....                            | —, 1862       | 95    | 88      | Major Pettigrew.....                           | Dec. —, 1862   |
| 72    | 119-120 | Photographer Matthew Brady et ux.....           | Jan. —, 1896  | 96    | 300     | Capt. Lewis A. Livingston.....                 | Nov. —, 1882   |
| 75-78 | 162-165 | Marine Band leader and composer John Philip     |               | 97-98 | 142-146 | 21 young women who died following explosion    |                |
|       |         | Sousa.....                                      | Mar. 6, 1932  |       |         | of U.S. Arsenal in District of Columbia.....   | June 17, 1864  |
|       |         |   |               | 147   | 258     | Col. E. A. McHenry, U.S. Marine Corps.....     |                |

### Captive Nations Week

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUGH J. ADDONIZIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. ADDONIZIO. Mr. Speaker, at the end of the last war calamities and tragedies on a scale unprecedented followed each other in quick succession. Even before the victory of democracies over Axis totalitarianism was assured, Communist totalitarianism had already shown its grasping and greedy hands by occupying and annexing a number of hitherto independent countries in Europe and thus enslaving their inhabitants.

As the result of the Soviet Union's treacherously aggressive policy there are today nine nations which are captives of the Soviet Union, and a part of another nation shares the same fate. These countries, between the Bay of Finland and the Black Sea, include Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, and Rumania. Peoples in some of these countries have been suffering under Communist totalitarian dictatorships, imposed by the Kremlin and maintained with the aid of the Red army, for two decades. Thus Estonians, Latvians, and Lithuanians have endured the oppressive Communist rule longer than peoples in other countries in Eastern Europe. Their countries have been annexed to the Soviet Union, and as far as the Soviet Union is concerned there are no such independent and sovereign entities as Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

The other countries, including East Germany, are called—mistakenly—dependent and sovereign. In the West these countries are denominated as Soviet satellites, but actually they may be best described as captive countries, and their inhabitants captive nations. In their foreign and domestic policies, also in their political, economic, educational, and social structure, the governments of these countries and their helpless subjects are compelled to follow the Kremlin line. No deviation from that Communist line is tolerated or permitted, and any infraction on the part of any government is severely punished. Thus, the peoples and governments in the Baltic countries, in East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Albania, Bul-

garia, and Rumania are captives of the Kremlin in the real sense of the word. They have been sealed off from the free West by the Iron Curtain deliberately and most effectively imposed by the Kremlin between East and West. The peoples of these countries, the Germans in 1953, the Hungarians and the Poles in 1956, tried to free themselves from the clutches of Communist tyranny, or at least to loosen its grip, but unfortunately by themselves their valiant efforts did not succeed and could not have succeeded against the almost unequalled might of the ruthless Red army.

The people of this country and their Government have always shown utmost sympathy with the lot of these unhappy and unfortunate peoples, the captive nations. Their fate has been, and continues to be, a serious concern of our Government. Then, too, these captive nations feel that they have a claim upon us, upon our sympathy and humanitarian feelings. We are fully aware of our sacred moral responsibilities toward these peoples. As proof of that awareness, last year a joint resolution was enacted in Congress for the establishment of a Captive Nations Week, as an annual observance. The Presidential proclamation issued on July 17 designated that the third week of July of each year should be set aside as the Captive Nations Week. In making this sincere move the Congress and the President were not only carrying out the wishes, and the mandate, of the people of this country, but they were also following the firm and forthright policy of this country in championing the cause of freedom and justice. We have always felt and still feel that the cause of the captive nations is a righteous cause and a just cause, one of freedom and humanity. I am indeed glad that the Captive Nations Week was made a national observance week and of course am delighted to join hands with all friends in observing it.

### Lassie Leaguers, Inc.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRY FLOOD BYRD

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a state-

ment made by me in regard to Lassie Leaguers, Inc.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### LISSIE LEAGUERS, INC.

(By Senator HARRY F. BYRD, of Virginia)

I have noted that in the past few days, the Senator from Massachusetts, Senator SALTONSTALL, and the Senator from Pennsylvania, Senator CLARK, have been complimentary to the fine work of Lassie Leaguers, Inc.

This is an organization to help provide wholesome recreation for girls between the ages of 10 and 15 years. The organization was originated in Pennsylvania, and it now has its headquarters in Massachusetts.

I should like to join the Senators from those States in their support of this organization. It is franchised in Virginia, and I have been informed that the Lassie League activities mean much to the respective communities. I hope the league will grow.

The league is most widely known for its promotion of a new game called "lassieball," which I understand to be a game similar to baseball but modified for participation by girls 10 to 15 years of age.

Wholesome activities such as this for our young people is a project worthy of national support.

### House Resolution 366

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of the House I am calling to the attention of my colleagues House Resolution 366 which I introduced August 27, 1959:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives of the United States that:

(1) The House Office Building, commonly known as the Old House Office Building, be renamed for and dedicated to the Honorable Joseph Gurney Cannon of Illinois, who served as Speaker of the House of Representatives when the building was constructed under authority of the Act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. 1083, 1113);

(2) The new House of Representatives Office Building, commonly known as the New House Office Building, be renamed for and dedicated to the Honorable Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, who served as Speaker of the House of Representatives when the building was constructed under authority of the Act of January 10, 1929 (45 Stat. 1071); and



(3) The Additional House Office Building, commonly known as the Third House Office Building, be named for and dedicated to the Honorable SAM RAYBURN of Texas, who is serving as Speaker of the House of Representatives while its construction is in progress under authority of the Additional House Office Building Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 41).

### Keenotes

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. ELIZABETH KEE**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, July 2, 1960*

Mrs. KEE. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I include a copy of my newsletter released today.

#### KEENOTES

(By Representative ELIZABETH KEE)

The other day I had the unique experience of voting against a proposal which earlier I had endorsed and fully expected to support.

The legislation in question authorized the United States to invest almost \$400 million in the International Development Association—a new international agency designed to make investment capital available to the underdeveloped areas of the world.

In effect, this is a "distressed areas" bill on a worldwide scale. It may be a sound approach to the urgent need for providing capital for new nations to use in building necessary business and industrial facilities.

I voted against it because it is part of a growing trend which seems to establish a "double standard." We seem to be willing to undertake programs abroad which are turned down at home.

The President vetoed economic redevelopment legislation that is urgently needed in West Virginia and other States. But the President put the full influence of his administration behind the new international agency to do the same thing on a worldwide scale.

I felt compelled to vote against IDA as a protest against this "double standard."

#### VETERANS' HOME LOAN PROGRAM EXTENDED

I voted for legislation to extend for 2 years a program for guaranteed and direct home loans for veterans. The direct loans are urgently needed in small towns and rural areas where guaranteed loans are simply not available.

The legislation makes \$300 million available during the 2 years for loans to veterans. This will meet only a part of the anticipated need. The hope is that during the next 2 years mortgage money will become available at interest rates veterans can afford and thus will do away with the need of legislation such as this.

#### COAL RESEARCH LEGISLATION CLEARS SENATE

The Senate approved legislation setting up a new coal research program in the Department of the Interior. Earlier in the session the House passed similar legislation.

The bill has been rewritten to meet objections raised last year when the President vetoed a research bill along the same lines. There would be absolutely no justification for the President refusing to sign this bill.

We need urgently to develop new uses for coal and to make coal more competitive with other fuels. Research is an indispensable tool in this campaign. The petroleum in-

dustry spends about \$360 million a year on research. Only \$17 million goes into coal research.

It is significant that all segments of the industry carried on a united and determined campaign in favor of this legislation.

#### RECESS CATCHES EVERYONE BY SURPRISE

The announcement that Congress would recess and reconvene in August, after the conventions, was a big surprise to just about everyone in Washington. We had been making good progress on a large backlog of bills. But the leadership felt some of the bills, highly controversial in nature, should have more deliberate consideration than they could possibly receive in the closing hours of this session. So a recess will be taken. I hope that the people of the country will benefit by this action.

### Views on Milk Marketing

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. ROBERT E. COOK**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, July 2, 1960*

Mr. COOK. Mr. Speaker, at an open public meeting on June 10, 1960, a group of milk producers presented their views on Federal milk marketing orders to Congressman ROBERT W. LEVERING, 17th District of Ohio, and myself. The meeting was held at the Ashtabula County Court House at Jefferson, Ohio. There were approximately 120 people in attendance, including milk producers, farm machinery dealers, retailers of dairy products, and contract haulers of milk.

It was the general conclusion of those present that milk marketing orders serve a useful purpose in the dairy industry. However, the view was expressed that certain changes should be made in existing law to better carry out the original intent of the legislation. Some of the suggested changes in the existing law are as follows:

First. Abolition of "bloc voting" on amendments to the Federal order. The practice of producer cooperatives to vote their total membership for or against an amendment was criticized as being an undemocratic method of voting. Because of this method, the views of non-members have little opportunity to prevail.

Second. Abolition of marketwide pool. Producers said this type of marketing allows out-of-State producers to share in a high-class, one-utilization pool, thereby lowering the price to producers within the market area.

Third. Revision of the pricing formula used under milk marketing orders. It was stated the procurer price is arrived at by a complicated manner which he cannot follow or understand. The view was further expressed that the information used by the administration in arriving at the minimum price for milk in a marketing area should be made available to the participating producers upon request.

Fourth. Revision of the milk marketing order to permit farmers to produce milk by class of utilization. It was the consensus of opinion of the farmers present that a new plan be devised whereby the producer would produce milk to be priced and sold by class rather than the present plan of permitting the needs of procurers determine the class of farmers' milk and the subsequent price received by the producer. One producer pointed out that with only one cow he could still be shipping milk classed as surplus or class three. Most producers favor a production quota system which would stabilize supply to processors.

Fifth. Revision of the order to permit rejection of an amendment to the order without rejection of the entire order.

Sixth. Amend or repeal the milk marketing law so that the producer through cooperatives has the right to bargain collectively for fair prices for dairy products. A producer introduced a chart showing that during the period 1952-60 the corporate earning of the processors increased while the prices paid to the producer has decreased.

A retail sales outlet owner who has sold over 2 million quarts of milk stated that, since 1953, the price of milk to him has increased 4 cents per quart and the price paid to producers has decreased 64 cents per hundredweight.

A producer stated that as an operator of a family-type farm, he had doubled the size of his herd, thinking that this was the solution to lower prices. In his words, he stated, "I found out I was wrong in my thinking."

In the opinion of Congressman LEVERING and myself, this meeting was a very worthwhile event in that it gave the individual farmer-producer of dairy products an opportunity to give his views to his Congressman and, in addition, to a member of the House of Representatives Agricultural Committee and the Subcommittee on Dairy and Poultry. It is sincerely felt that this type of grassroots opinion will be of assistance to the Members of Congress in enacting future needed farm legislation.

### Captive Nations Week

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, July 2, 1960*

Mr. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, the Soviet Union's rise to the status of a great world power is the most striking phenomenon in contemporary world history, and its treacherous acts, committed in the name of world communism, constitutes one of the blackest pages in all history. One of these acts was the capture and enslavement of nearly 100 million innocent and helpless people in Eastern Europe. Since the end of the last war, under the guise of people's democracies, the Soviet Union has made captives all

peoples between the Baltic and Black Seas. They have been sealed off from the free world by the Iron Curtain imposed upon them. And all efforts on the part of the West to see these peoples freed from Communist dictatorship have been of no avail. No government in the West will relinquish the hope of seeing these peoples freed. The people of this country will continue their efforts to that end, and the observance of the Captive Nations Week, as enacted by Congress and proclaimed by the President, is an eloquent testimony of their desire to see justice done to these millions of innocent and helpless people.

### The Tariff Commission's Cotton Report

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. HUGH Q. ALEXANDER**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, July 2, 1960*

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, the decision of the Tariff Commission this week refusing to invoke the safeguards of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act is further evidence of the policy of this administration and the Department of State to sacrifice the American textile workers and cotton farmers to foreign textile mills which continue to flood this country with cheap textiles which are swamping the American markets.

The failure of this administration to properly safeguard the American textile industry is reflected in the fact that in the past 10 years over 700 mills have been liquidated in this country and some 325,000 workers have lost their jobs because of the competition of foreign manufactured products entering the United States.

The imports of cotton goods are so large in volume that in 1959 they were equivalent to some 350,000 bales of raw cotton.

It appears to me, Mr. Speaker, in view of the recent rebuff of our President at the hands of the Japanese, and the failure of the Tariff Commission and the administration to protect American industry, the time is fast approaching when the Congress must take the initiative and enact legislation which will assure protection of our American industry.

When the Congress reconvenes I shall join with other of my colleagues who are interested in this problem in the hope that effective legislation may be enacted which will put a stopgap to the sacrifice of the textile and other American industries.

#### THE TARIFF COMMISSION'S COTTON REPORT

The cottongrowers of the United States and the American textile industry which serves them were shocked and dismayed by the report of the Tariff Commission released on the afternoon of June 27 with a majority finding—by a vote of 4 to 2—that the rapidly increasing imports of cotton products were hav-

ing no adverse effect on the cotton export subsidy program. The majority opinion concluded that there was no basis for favorable recommendation of relief under section 22 against these imports.

It seems incredible that there could be any possible theory upon which the record of these accelerating and damaging imports could be reviewed without arriving at an immediate conviction that the Department of Agriculture programs for the protection of cotton and cottongrowers were being completely frustrated and destroyed.

However, the most shocking and dismaying feature of the report is the disclosure by the majority opinion that such majority considered the Commission was prevented, by Presidential directive, from considering the whole cotton program. The majority concluded that they were limited to a consideration of the cotton export subsidy program and could not even treat it as a part of the total program to which it is so intimately and closely related.

This limitation was the basis for the conclusion that imports of cotton articles could adversely affect the cotton export program only if such imports reduced the exports of American raw cotton. Examining that question, in the light of the limitation, the Commission concluded that the more foreign made cotton goods imported into the United States, the greater would be the consumption of cotton in the foreign mills, and the greater the potential market for American cotton exported to those foreign mills. In other words the Commission in effect said that if all cotton goods consumed in the United States were to be imported and the domestic cotton textile industry would close all its mills and dismantle all its machinery, the cotton export subsidy program would be helped and not rendered ineffective or interfered with.

Clearly this conclusion is in utter disregard of the effect of imports upon the cotton program as a whole or upon the cotton export program as an integral part of the whole.

The Commission said:

We are limited by Presidential directive (p. 10 of the report).

This limitation by Presidential directive is something new in section 22 proceedings. It is one more step in administrative circumvention of the intent of Congress as expressed in the law of the land.

In 1939 when section 22 was first invoked for the protection of the cotton programs against increasing imports of both cotton and cotton products, the then President found no necessity for limiting the scope of the investigation or attempting to predetermine the maximum remedy that might be recommended.

In 1939 an almost identical situation was presented. There was a cotton export subsidy program in effect then, as now. Its purpose then, as now, was to reduce the accumulated surpluses of cotton in the hands of the Government. Imports of cotton, as well as cotton products, were showing substantial increases, although less than now. Two in-

vestigations were instituted by the Commission pursuant to the Presidential directives of 1939. Investigation No. 1 related to cotton; investigation No. 2 related to cotton products. Priority was given to the first investigation. The President's letter went to the Commission on July 26, 1939. The investigation was instituted by the Tariff Commission, a hearing was held and a proclamation establishing import quotas on raw cotton was issued effective September 20, a total elapsed time of less than 2 months.

The corresponding investigation on cotton products was instituted simultaneously. However, by the time the first investigation had been completed, World War I had begun and the need for limitation of imports disappeared. Had it not been for the intervention of the war, quotas on imports of cotton products would have been established at that time for the protection of the cotton program just as quotas on flour were later established for the protection of the wheat programs.

Never before in any of the 21 investigations previously instituted under section 22 has there ever been any such studied and deliberate attempt on the part of the President to limit the scope of the investigation. The limitation in the present proceeding, as construed by the majority of the Commission, is such that it is now clear that there was no opportunity whatever, from the beginning of the investigation, no matter what the facts might be, to obtain a favorable recommendation for section 22 relief against imports of these products. The intent and objective of Congress with respect to the protection of agricultural programs against imports have been frustrated. The section 22 procedure set up by Congress has been rendered impotent.

The majority opinion concludes with the recommendation to cotton products manufacturers that they should seek relief through section 7, the escape clause procedure. That road has already been traveled to its dead end. Several such investigations instituted in 1956 ended without one iota of relief against imports. The section 22 proceeding was instituted on recommendation of the Department of Agriculture and the industry held high hopes that it would at least be the beginning of effective action to stem the rising tide of imports. Now the cycle of the familiar runaround has been completed.

And all this has happened against the background of continually increasing and rapidly accelerating imports.

### McCulloch's Schedule of Conferences in the Fourth District of Ohio

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. WILLIAM M. McCULLOCH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, July 2, 1960*

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, I believe that a Congressman should be in



his district to confer and visit with his constituents whenever official duties do not require him to be in Washington.

When Congress recesses, I expect to return home and to be available for conferences and visits with residents of the Fourth District in the courthouse of each county seat between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., in accordance with the following schedule:

Allien County, Lima: Tuesday, July 19, and Wednesday, July 20.

Auglaize County, Wapakoneta: Thursday, July 21.

Darke County, Greenville: Monday, August 1.

Mercer County, Celina: Tuesday, August 2.

Miami County, Troy: Wednesday, August 3.

Preble County, Eaton: Thursday, August 4.

Shelby County, Sidney: Thursday, August 11.

No appointments will be necessary. Any problem with, or opinion concerning, the Federal Government will be proper subject for conference.

Of course, I will be glad to see residents of the district, in my Piqua office, any time that Congress is not in session, except on the days scheduled above.

### Why in the World Is It That There Are No [Labeling] Standards on Shoes?

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. CHARLES O. PORTER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, on June 23 a subcommittee of the other body held a hearing to consider a bill proposing the establishment of a Department of Consumers. During the course of the hearing before the Subcommittee on Reorganization and International Organization Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY and Federal Trade Commission Chairman Earl W. Kintner discussed the labeling of shoes.

In the course of the colloquy Chairman Kintner was asked by Senator HUMPHREY, "Why in the world is it that there are no standards on shoes?"

The ensuing discussion, made at this public hearing, points up, I believe, the need for full hearings, as promised for next year by the subcommittee chairman, on the shoe labeling legislation I have introduced—H.R. 1320.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include a portion of the colloquy between Senator HUMPHREY and Chairman Kintner:

FROM THE COLLOQUY OF EARL W. KINTNER, CHAIRMAN, FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION, WITH SENATOR HUBERT HUMPHREY, FOLLOWING THE STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN KINTNER

Senator HUMPHREY. I surely feel that there has been a decided step-up in activity along the lines that you have indicated.

My response to you is one of appreciation for what you do. It is a lot of hard work.

It is a tremendous economy to attempt to have an overall surveillance, and we surely do not want government in every aspect of our economic life.

We have to work with the private, the voluntary, the citizen groups seeking law observance, as well as applying law enforcement. I know that has been your philosophy.

I have been interested in one other matter. This is way off on the side.

I was talking to my shoe repair man the other day. Why in the world is it that there are no standards on shoes?

Mr. KINTNER. You mean labeling standards?

Senator HUMPHREY. Labeling standards. Isn't there some way that you can prevent people selling shoes for \$15 made out of cardboard?

Mr. KINTNER. We have an investigation under way to determine what abuses, if any, exist there.

Senator HUMPHREY. I can send you to a shoe repair man that showed me six pairs of shoes, gave me the prices of these shoes, the closest he could identify them, and pointed out to me just exactly what kind of material was being used, and nothing but paper in some of the most high-priced shoes.

He said, "This is just outright unbelievable misuse of the word 'leather.'"

For example, they would have a leather piece in the shoe, and on that place they would have the word "leather," and the rest of the shoe would be made out of paper or plastic.

Of course, the plastic is quite observable, you can see what you have. But you can take paper and make it look very much like leather. You would have a little piece in the instep, for example, of the shoe which wouldn't be any bigger than, let's say, an inch long, or an inch wide, and that would be the total amount of leather. The rest of it would be cardboard.

Mr. KINTNER. We have an inquiry going on in that area, and I understand there is pending legislation for shoe labeling.

Senator HUMPHREY. Yes.

Mr. KINTNER. I would imagine that eventually these facts will be brought out in connection with that legislation.

Senator HUMPHREY. I wish they had done it before my wife and daughter bought so many of those cardboard shoes.

Mr. KINTNER. I think they would rather have something that looks a little better, with plastic and other froufrous on it, than solid leather.

Senator HUMPHREY. The thing that gets me is:

You go to a good, plain responsible, hard-working man like the man out on McKinley Street who repairs my shoes, and he tells me all about this. I can't understand why it is such a secret from Government. He is a very honest man who works long hours, knows what is going on, repairs these shoes, opens them up and shows me nothing but paper.

I remember when I was a kid we used to get a hole in our shoes once in a while and we would wad up some paper, but I never thought they would make a business out of it.

Mr. KINTNER. It raises a very difficult problem.

Senator HUMPHREY. Is there any authority that you have over that?

Mr. KINTNER. We have authorities where deception of consumers, of the public, can be indicated by the practice.

Senator HUMPHREY. Maybe you ought to look into it.

Mr. KINTNER. We are. We have an investigation.

Senator HUMPHREY. A good shoemaker who really puts out a leather product gets a raw deal if you can have a substitute product where the word "leather" appears on a very small item on the shoe and indicates to the

unsuspecting consumer that this may be a leather product.

Mr. KINTNER. You have just made a very important point there, because the thrust of our law not only is a protection of the public generally, but the protection of the honest businessman.

Senator HUMPHREY. Exactly.

Well, I got my shoestore fixed up. You see, I have to have these occasions to remind myself that there are some of these things that I haven't taken care of. I promised my shoemaker that I would do something about this, and I hadn't gotten around to it.

Mr. KINTNER. You take care of these points very effectively, if I may say so.

#### Auto U.S.A.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. FRANK J. BECKER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting in the RECORD the following article entitled "Auto U.S.A." Everyone in America is vitally concerned about the number of deaths and fatal accidents on our highways today. This article tells about a film which proves that many communities can help with the traffic congestion and elimination of accidents.

The toll of deaths on the Nation's highways over the Fourth of July weekend, and the fantastic traffic jams in which motorists found themselves trapped brings home with dramatic impact our fast growing urban traffic problems. A method by which communities throughout the country can decrease their accident and traffic statistics and increase their safety quotient was demonstrated here recently:

On June 15, a group of some 125 experts in traffic safety, Government and automotive fields met to watch the premiere of a new motion picture on traffic and safety. The film "Auto U.S.A." was premiered under the auspices of the Automotive Safety Foundation and the Institute of Traffic Engineers. Its purpose—to demonstrate to individuals and community groups how they could initiate action to develop their own traffic control systems. The film dramatically points out the demoralizing effect traffic congestion has on the economic and social life of many communities and, at the same time, shows how many communities, faced with such a problem, have effectively solved these traffic and safety problems.

At the end of the film the experts, some of the Nation's leading industrial and Government experts on traffic, safety and the auto in general, gave the producer of the film, Dynamic Films, of New York, a resounding burst of applause and an equal round of applause for the Perfect Circle Corp. of Hagerstown, Ind., which provided a special public service grant for the production of the film. The public service effort these organizations have made is indeed a worthy one.

The message this film gives is important. Its story I think should be made

available to every community in the country faced with the problem of restricting traffic congestion. It should bring home to communities the fact that they have a stake in their own cities and towns and this film gives them the information necessary to help them help themselves.

We are continually faced with the bugaboo of traffic congestion and accidents and our communities are constantly on the lookout for methods that will help solve these problems before they become too drastic. I think this film will be of interest to all these communities and will help simplify the planning of traffic programs for future years to come.

Traffic is nobody's fault but it should be everybody's business.

Responsibility for the free flow of goods and services and the pleasurable use of the auto rests with all of us, with every individual and corporate citizen. Solutions for traffic problems which often threaten business, industrial and civic growth can be and have been found.

That is why "Auto U.S.A." is such an important film. It is a how-to-do-it package. And Americans who are almost congenitally inclined toward finding practical ways to solve problems will respond once they see it. In 28 minutes, this film proves that many communities already started dissolving traffic congestion through the serious application of existent know-how.

### We Can't Afford To Waste a Good Defense Plant

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. WILLIAM J. RANDALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, to present certain facts which I think are material to the further consideration of locations or plant availability for the Department of Defense, I think it is important that something be inserted in the RECORD to pinpoint or document a situation which calls for immediate attention before it becomes too late.

Last February, at Kansas City, Mo., the Navy Department canceled their contract with Westinghouse Electric Corp. for the production of J-34-WE-48 jet engines. Shortly thereafter, the Bureau of Naval Weapons stated they had no requirements for this Naval Industrial Reserve Aircraft plant in connection with any other Bureau program, and that they would not continue the operation of the plant. They further stated that it was possible there would be a move to declare these facilities as excess as soon as the contractor—Westinghouse—released them. It is announced that if there was no defense requirement for the plant, it would be reported to General Services Administration for disposal after congressional approval had been obtained.

Now it is my understanding that the General Services Administration has the authority to make the determination as to whether or not other Government departments or agencies might have a requirement for the facilities.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of my appearance on the floor of the House today is to again bring into focus or perspective the great value of this plant as well as its trained personnel which may soon be lost and scattered away from the area. Here is a plant in a perfect state of maintenance with an estimated value, including land, building, and equipment, of \$90 million. The contract recently provided employment for more than 2,000 men and women civilians, with a payroll of close to \$18 million a year. I have asked the Navy Department for an itemization of this equipment, which was necessary only to be completely accurate, because I have visited this plant and gone through every corner of it. I have seen these huge machines in operation and also the very fine laboratories and testing units. I shall not take your time to make a detailed inventory, but there are nearly 200 boring machines, about 350 huge lathes, 200 milling machines, 400 grinders, about 400 shapers and polishing machines, a large number of bending and forming machines, 20 drop hammers, over 100 hydraulic or mechanical punches, including presses, shears, and hammers.

It is a plant which is fully equipped with cranes, furnaces, and every type of testing apparatus. Here is a plant that is fitted up, tooled up and, with only a minimum of modification, ready to go into the production of almost any defense item. You can realize it must have a large space area because it was large enough to accommodate all this equipment and over 3,000 employees. Here is a plant that is ready made and ready for immediate use. It is a plant of which any area would be proud.

The real issue here is whether this plant should be, in effect, wasted or whether it should be put to good use in the manufacture of other items of defense. Another collateral, but an important consideration, is that at present there is trained personnel which may soon be dispersed and scattered over wide areas. At the present time they remain in the Kansas City area, and if some new defense use could be determined, this trained personnel would stand by to be available.

As of now, it appears there will be, for some considerable time, large defense requirements. This is not the way that many of us would wish it, but these are the hard facts. The cold war is not now so cold as it was before the collapse of the summit.

Accordingly, I feel immediate attention should be given in determining the feasibility of continuing production in this modern plant, equipped with modern tooling machines.

The theme of my remarks here today, Mr. Speaker, is that proper officials in the Navy Department, or the Department of Defense, as well as those Members on the Armed Services Committee of this House, should conduct a most

thorough survey of this valuable and expensive equipment, and carefully check this fine plant, worth \$90 million, which is now—or soon can be, available for use. I am confident they will reach the conclusion that it could—and should be—utilized at once in order to regain the valuable services of these already trained personnel, and to save the taxpayers millions of dollars by avoiding the enormous expense of constructing a new building elsewhere and purchasing all new equipment.

### Re Cuban Situation

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. HUGH Q. ALEXANDER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, it is my belief that the United States, through our State Department, should take a new look at Cuba.

Only 90 miles from our shores we find this small country with less than 6 million people who not only figuratively, but literally, through its dictator, Fidel Castro, thumbs its nose at us.

America has shed blood to win freedom for Cuba, and throughout history has played the role of big brother, giving bountifully of friendship and aid. At the expense of the American taxpayer we have consistently stabilized the price of their sugar, paying more for it than any other country.

While I am of the opinion that the Cuban people generally, are still friendly toward the United States, the diplomatic sins of its leaders are legion. In my judgment it is foolish to declare Castro a mere tool of the Communists, and not recognize him as a practicing Communist.

Without any compensation at all he has taken over properties belonging to the United States, his warships in peacetime have fired against American ships, and he has physically mistreated and deported U.S. citizens, including members of our foreign service. He has endangered the security of the entire hemisphere by entering into pacts with the Communist States, thereby establishing a beachhead for Russia in Latin America. Red dictatorship is now in full control in Cuba, making it criminal to make statements unfavorable to communism or to the Government.

Russia has appointed Sergei M. Kudryavtsev as Ambassador to Cuba. This is the Communist who headed a Soviet espionage ring in Canada early in the 1940's. Premier Khrushchev, has of course, already accepted an invitation to visit Cuba. It is likely that he may be followed by Communist Chinese Premier Chou En-lai. And worse still, it has been reported that Cuba is preparing to establish diplomatic relations with Peiping. This would be a bitter blow to the United States.



Among Castro's closest advisers is Maj. Ernesto "Che" Guevara, who is Communist trained. He has written a book telling Latin Americans how to overthrow their governments and take power. Another who is very close to Castro is his brother, Raul, who is first in line of succession, and also Communist trained. And there is also Antonio Juncos Jimenez who heads the National Institute of Agrarian Reform, and is known as a Communist.

These men and others are waging a vicious hate-America campaign on our very doorsteps. Day after day they hurl vitriolic tirades against us and employ calumny in order to degrade the United States.

Castro is not content to turn only Cuba against the United States, as alarming and distressing as that is. His ambition is to extend the Red dominance to include all of Latin America, converting to communism a group of countries that traditionally have been friendly to us. Therefore, his fellow Communists are active in Cuban embassies all through Latin America.

And so while Soviet influence increases in Cuba, our position there is greatly deteriorating, economically as well as diplomatically. Just the other day Cuba confiscated the Texaco Oil Co. there because the crude oil is not bought from the Communists.

I firmly believe that it is imperative that this must be stopped. We must not sit idly by and vainly hope that Castro will hang himself if given enough time and rope.

The State Department has failed to follow through with its protests. Our security is at stake. The influence of our administrative leaders is already being questioned through the world. Their ability to cope with the situation is doubted. A change in policy should be adopted. We must let Castro and his henchmen know in no uncertain terms just where we stand and exactly what our policy is, then, if necessary, take action to protect our sovereignty, guard our prestige, and maintain our good name.

The hour is late.

### **A National Fuels Policy Is One of America's Most Urgent Items of Unfinished Business**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

*Saturday, July 2, 1960*

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, yesterday the National Coal Policy Conference issued a statement noting that recent developments in the international competition between America and the Soviet Union are warnings that the Congress of the United States should immediately undertake a study of the overall fuels situation in this country.

I agree with this conference representing coal producers, the United Mine Workers of America, coal-carrying railroads, coal-burning electric utilities, and mine-equipment manufacturers, that a national fuels policy is one of America's most urgent items of unfinished business. It is a matter of real concern that legislation pending in this Congress which would cause a joint committee to be formed to inquire into the question of whether or not such a fuels policy is indicated has been subjected to most unfortunate exaggeration and a propaganda barrage of abuse.

A few days ago, the National Coal Policy Conference noted in a memorandum that I was joined by 42 Senators in sponsoring Senate Concurrent Resolution 73, while 30 Members of the House introduced similar resolutions—all of which would authorize Congress to inquire into the need for a national fuels policy.

Recently, the American Legion called for such a policy as being vital to national security. More recently, Labor's Economic Review, an oracle of the 13½-million member AFL-CIO, declared for "a progressive, integrated, national fuel policy." This publication noted a prerequisite to such a policy would be a far-reaching national energy survey which should provide the foundations for an integrated national policy comprising first, abundant supplies at lowest possible cost; second, protection of consumer and public against monopolistic practices; third, Federal leadership, and co-operation by States, localities and the private sector of the economy; fourth, employment of research and technology to solve major energy problems; and fifth, integration of a national energy policy with a national resources policy.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD two significant paragraphs from the article in the latest issue of Labor's Economic Review.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Labor's stakes in such a policy are immediate and vital. Increased productivity, maximum employment, and rising living standards of workers, all are dependent upon future supplies of energy in abundance and at the lowest possible cost.

Less than a quarter of a century ahead looms the problem of how to provide a steady and expanding stimulus for economic growth to secure job opportunities for millions more Americans who will be entering the labor market.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, Joseph E. Moody, president of the National Coal Policy Conference, pointed out in the conference statement yesterday that the anti-American demonstrations in Japan, the imminent invasion of Soviet oil into American-owned Cuban refineries, and other symptoms of international disorder and trade pressures as evidence that the United States urgently needs a fuels policy as an essential ingredient of national security.

In connection with the NCPC statement there was released a booklet by that group entitled "A National Fuels Policy: One of America's Most Urgent Needs." This publication examines the

serious problems plaguing all three basic domestic fuels industries—oil, coal, and natural gas.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed further in the Appendix of the RECORD, extracts from the booklet to which I have referred.

There being no objection, the extracts were ordered printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The world glut of oil is causing serious concern among domestic American petroleum producers as prices are slashed and high costs make new exploration and drilling in the continental United States unprofitable. The natural gas industry, hampered by rigid controls, rising pipeline construction costs, and the swelling importation of gas from Canada is facing an uncertain future. And coal, America's most abundant fuel and her main dependence for the tremendous growth expected in electric power and industrial capacity, is existing today at little more than a standby production level—a level that is dangerous to national security and threatens our future industrial growth.

All of these facts point to the very critical need for development of a sound national fuels policy, a need that must be met at once if America's essential domestic fuels industries are to prosper and continue to serve the Nation in the critical months ahead as well as the years of the future. \* \* \*

The present unhappy situation of domestic fuels can be traced to the lack of a single, integrated policy to guide the energy industries. It should also be pointed out that many agencies of government—Federal, State, and even local, have developed literally hundreds of separate policies dealing with separate energy industries in separate, limited ways. \* \* \*

Sometimes these policies overlap, sometimes they conflict, sometimes they leave large and important areas completely uncovered. As long as this situation goes unchanged, our Nation's energy industries will be in trouble—perennially faced with the problem of basing their operations on the ever-shifting foundations of bureaucratic whim. \* \* \*

If the United States is to protect itself, if it is to insure its continued strength, if it is to be able to meet any demands placed on it in peace or war, it is absolutely essential that a single, integrated, overall policy be adopted to guide the future of our vital energy resources.

If this basic segment of our economy is allowed to languish unattended the United States will be placing itself in very real jeopardy—an action which the Congress cannot and must not countenance.

### **Price of Sugar Versus National Security**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. JOHN H. DENT**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, July 2, 1960*

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, although this discussion taking place here today is limited and restricted, there can be no doubt as to its grave importance on the world scene.

Forgetting for the moment the overall picture of sugar quotas, their desirability and even if needs be—their necessity—one cannot help but comment on the impact of our action today upon the world

leaders, both pro- and anti-United States.

Insofar as I can ascertain from the report of the committee and from the history of this legislation, there appears to be a fixation in this Nation as to what is required from us as members of the world society to be allowed to stay free and secure in our rights.

It seems that we may have become the world's chief scapegoat under the all-embracing, high-sounding title of "World Savior" aided and abetted by our own national desires for physical security in our homeland.

You wonder what the price of sugar has to do with national security and anyone sometimes wonders the same thing. Nevertheless, it is true that we pay about twice as much for sugar as any other nation on earth. We do so, some say for the simple reason of safeguarding our breadbasket by assuring our people's supplies for domestic consumption from year to year.

This means that we allocate to each sugar producing country a quota of sugar purchases at a price about double the world market price. Of course, this does guarantee us the first claim of the sugar crop and also as our planners have it figured, it buys us friendship and helps our neighbors economically.

All of this may be true, but the time is coming when we must face the realities of life.

Our barrel is finally getting near bottom in both gold and friendship.

Too many of our friends are so used to being paid for being our friends that like some personal friends, they are beginning to take unwarranted privileges with both our national security and our international reputation. This, in turn, causes our true friends to wonder whether it is better to kiss us or to kick us.

This is not the time to discuss the right or the wrong of our policy of world sugar subsidy since the whole question of subsidies is one of our gravest national problems and our economic sickness and will compel us to either change prescriptions or get a new doctor in the foreseeable future.

Until that day comes, it is useless to beat your head against a stonewall of old ideas, old customs, new slogans and half-explained formulas.

Sufficient to say that this Congress will pass the sugar bill, it will play politics with the Cuban issue and in a few days about 90 percent of the American people will be fed a line of logic through the press, radio and television and the Congress will go back to arguing about other things.

In the meantime, the "little King of Cuba, Castro" will make hay in the propaganda market screaming about American imperialism, economic aggression while at the same time confiscating billions of dollars worth of American enterprise which has contributed more to Cuban economic well-being than any other single factor since its emergence as a nation. Of course, he can do this with impregnability so long as the American taxpayer pays him 6 cents a pound for sugar and buys most of his crop while he

demoralizes the world market by selling to all comers at 3 cents a pound.

In plain words, the Congress is giving Castro millions of extra dollars to create in our hemisphere a festering sore that may grow into a Latin bloc of cancer and the victim can well be the very good neighbor—one United States of America.

It would be foolish to try to cut off our sugar quotas without a reasonable adjustment but to say that we can never get away from our policy of dependency upon Cuba's sugar supply is to admit that we are failures.

We have thousands of sugar acres lying idle; we can bring in the world market as much sugar as Cuba supplies us with from friendly Latin American countries who have surplus and need our business and appreciate our friendship.

Our aim is not to strangle Cuba's economy—it is to make it healthy again by cutting out the venomous poison that is being fed into its bloodstream by a self-centered, misguided leader. I tried to get action on a three-point program but lacking both seniority and prestige, and the one is dependent entirely upon the other, my suggestions were almost completely ignored.

For the benefit of those who are critical of the Congress of the United States, I at least want to place on the RECORD the suggestions that I believe are reasonable and logical in this crazy, mixed-up sugar festival.

One June 27 I called upon the House of Representatives to give serious consideration to the three-point program in the sugar allotment quota as it affects Castro's Cuba.

I suggested a three-amendment approach:

First, cut out all sugar quota as of the end of this year, or sooner; if the House deems it advisable, give to the President of the United States the right and the power to restore all or part of the quota as he finds it to be in the best interest of the people.

Second, reduce the sugar quota by the amount of sugar sold to Russia or Communist satellites at any price less than the subsidized price paid by the United States on the sugar program.

Third, put the difference between the U.S. price and the world market price into certain escrowed funds to be paid to any American enterprise injured by the Castro policies of expropriation or confiscation. I pointed out that there would not be a deficiency in sugar because every sugar producing area in the world practically has a surplus, notably our friends in Mexico with over a million tons and our friendly Latin American countries and the Philippines.

The Castro Cuban Government recently sold Russia sugar under a 5-year program at a price which is about one-half charged to the United States. This is an outright subsidy to Russia out of the kitchen money of American housewives.

This is a program based upon common sense and sound logic without any feelings of reprisal or economic strait-jacketing, but rather a measure to bring back some similarity of sanity and economic soundness.

I still believe the approach to be one consistent with American needs for both sugar and prestige.

## On Adjournment

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it seems advisable for some one to speak about a situation that prevails here in Congress this year. It is distressing to note the obvious admission on the part of the leadership of majority in the Congress that it has done a poor job with respect to handling the business before us during this session.

On Wednesday it was announced that the session would be recessed and reconvened in August. This means that we will just have time to get home and it will be necessary to come back to complete work on legislation which should have been completed a long time ago.

It is especially distressing when you thumb through the pages in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and note the number of legislative days which have been lost through the operation of the "Tuesday Through Thursday" club and for other reasons when the leadership did not program any business even though the club members were here.

When you check the activity of the other body, you wonder if the business of legislating in the national interest has been relegated to a position of secondary importance while the matter of politics occupies the attention of the leadership. With so many aspirants for President in the other body, the establishment of national images and the writing of personal platforms has made the Senate little more than a launching pad for personal ambition.

We Representatives from the great breadbasket of the world are particularly upset about the fact that we have had no legislation dealing with one of the most pressing domestic problems of our time—the enactment of legislation which will provide for a sound farm program.

At the very outset of this session, the President made it clear that he would approve any "constructive solution which the Congress wishes to develop."

We have had some weak attempts to come forward with legislation in this area, but they certainly did not qualify according to the President's definition of "constructive." This failure is understandable when we come face to face with the fact that our Committees on Agriculture in the Senate and House are dominated by Members from the South where cotton, peanuts, and tobacco receive the most attention.

Certainly, Mr. Speaker, there is sufficient cause for wonder about the purposes for which the Congress is convened when we go through 6 months of a session and come up with so little to justify



our being here. Suddenly it is realized that all of the necessary work cannot be done, even though the first national political convention is more than 10 days away. So, we recess and arrange to come back in August.

That means "we ain't seen nothin' yet." If politics has been the malady which has prevented us from buckling down to the task at hand, we are in for a relapse when we come back here after the conventions and head into that supercharged atmosphere where politics will have reached epidemic proportions.

I feel that we should stay on the job—work day and night if necessary; get out the necessary legislation and then adjourn for the conventions. Then, we will be fulfilling our major responsibility of serving in the public interest.

### Problems of Safety in the Electric Utility Industry

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. THOMAS L. ASHLEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, July 2, 1960*

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, the matter of industrial safety is one which affects the livelihood, well-being and happiness of most American families. It is a matter to which this Congress has directed considerable attention in the past and it is a matter which requires our continued concern and consideration. Nothing could be more clear than that safety standards and regulations which may be adequate today will be rendered obsolete by the technology of tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker, this is particularly true in the electric utility field. The responsibility for safety in this area is extraordinary in that accident hazard is inherent in the duties and service performed by utility workers. An employee of an electric utility company must be concerned not only for his own life, but for the safety of his coworkers and the general public as well. Making this triple responsibility even more demanding is the serious handicap under which the utility worker must perform his work as a result of inadequate safety measures and outdated safety equipment.

In the electric utility industry, it is essential that limitations be placed on the number of consecutive hours worked, that certain procedures be established and followed in deenergizing electrical conductors or equipment for maintenance purposes, and that safety requirements be established for work within contact distance or for equipment energized at a high voltage. This giant industry, while striving to satisfy the increasing demands of its consumers by expanding the systems of distribution and modernizing the techniques of generating power, has failed for budgetary or other reasons to demonstrate a proportionate concern for the safety of its

employees. Thus, voltage limitations are designed for the lower primary voltages of a bygone era and enclosures of modern high speed generators and turbines do not provide adequate protection from moving parts.

The neglect of the electric utility industry in this area becomes clear from a study of safety records—which, when available, are far from complete. For example, the Accident Prevention Committee of the Edison Electric Institute published a summary report of fatalities which listed 136 fatalities for 1955. This figure, while alarmingly high, includes only members of the Edison Electric Institute. What about the fatalities of the nonmembers—independents, municipalities, REA and other cooperatives? Figures for these utility companies are not readily available but one can easily imagine the impact their statistics would have on the overall picture.

The number of fatal injuries reflects only a part of the disturbing accident figures. Included in this grim picture must be the accidents which leave victims either totally or partially disabled. In 1958, 7.1 percent of the disabling injuries in the private electric light and power utility industry resulted in permanent impairment. This was a higher permanent impairment ratio than occurred in any other section of the transportation and public utility industry, the contract construction industry and, with few exceptions, the mining industry. The average time length of disability per injury was 226 days.

In my opinion, the accident rate itself is compelling reason for consideration of legislation to establish a uniform code of safety regulations for the electric utility industry. But the tragic accident record has equally discouraging collateral aspects which must also be considered. Economic loss to the worker, his family, the company and the community is staggering. The accident record of one Ohio company—the Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric Co.—affords an example of how great this wage-time loss is in terms of lost purchasing power and diminished consumer demand.

Statistics for the Columbus district for 1955 show a loss of 6,263 days, based on an average hourly wage rate of \$2.09, amounting to a total wage loss to injured employees of \$104,717.36. In 1956, the wage loss rose to \$153,410.32 when injured employees lost 8,837 workdays. Again, these are only one company's figures. And, of course, there are no statistics, figures, reports or records by which we can measure the discomfort and insecurity of a worker and his family during the days lost, nor is there any way to ease the pain when a family loses its breadwinner completely.

Several recommendations have been put forth for remedial legislation by Congress which would improve safety requirements and conditions in the utility industry. At this point, it might be well to recall that it was not too many years ago that mine workers were urgently pleading for better safety regulations and that the 77th Congress saw fit to enact legislation resulting in vastly improved working conditions.

As a first step, uniform minimum safety standards should be established. The present safety record and the miserable failure of many companies to follow adequate safety procedures are evidence enough of the need for industry-wide safety regulations. Such regulations could be either statutory requirements or regulations prescribed by a Government agency. The statutory requirements might be used for certain basic rules, such as limitation on the number of consecutive hours worked, materials used for protection of wires, and so forth, but the establishment of a safety agency would appear to offer several advantages. Such an agency, composed of persons familiar with the field of industrial safety and in particular with the problems of the electric utility industry would be competent to establish effective safety regulations and because of its continuing responsibility in the field would be able to modify and streamline safety requirements to keep pace with technical innovations.

Closely related to the establishment of a code of minimum safety regulations is the necessity for adequate inspection. Inspection of safety equipment to determine whether it meets standards established by the safety agency, and appropriate approval stamps issued to the equipment manufacturer should be required. Inspections should be made of electric utility plants to determine existence and degree of danger. In cases of immediate hazard the agency should be empowered to order the removal of workers from the area as well as require corrective action. Inspection would be an essential tool in the enforcement of minimum safety regulations.

Accident reporting would be a third arm of the projected safety program for electric utility industry. Included within the statutory framework of the safety agency should be authority to require that all accidents be immediately reported and a uniform method of accident recording should be established for this purpose. Although most States require a report of accidents and fatalities, the time lapse between occurrence of the accident and filing of the report varies with each jurisdiction. In addition, the accident records of the State utility commissions are often incomplete and not readily available.

The effectiveness of any safety program depends in large measure upon the expertness with which accident and other investigations are conducted. Far too many accidents are now attributed simply to that nebulous cause—human error. The challenge is to determine what factors cause or contribute to this human error and to define areas of accident potential. Investigation of every fatal mishap and spot checks of other less serious accidents by trained personnel are needed to track down accident causes and furnish vital accident prevention information.

These, then, are a few of the possible approaches to improving the safety record of electric utility companies. Perhaps the most serious problem in initiating a safety program is to determine just where the responsibility lies. Voluntary

action by individual companies has, to date, been inadequate and unsatisfactory. Employee-company safety committees are desirable but hardly the answer to a nationwide problem. It would appear, therefore, that the existing accident record in the electric utility industry calls for responsible Government action. In the absence of an effective industry program, it is only at the Government level that safety standards can be instituted and enforced. Creation of a new Government regulatory agency or additional authority delegated to an existing agency is necessary for the performance of the functions which I have suggested. Provision could thus be made for both a safety agency and for a board of review to be staffed by company and worker representatives.

There is ample precedent for authority to regulate within the utility industry. The Federal Coal Mine Inspection Act of 1941 and the 1952 Federal Coal Mine Safety Act are similar legislative actions which have been taken in another industry. Although the electric utility worker is not faced with the kind of accident that reach the catastrophic proportions of the major mine disasters, the overall record of deaths and disabling accidents is great enough to warrant consideration of the advisability of legislation in this important field.

#### Annual Official Tour of the Fourth Indiana District

##### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. E. ROSS ADAIR**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, July 2, 1960*

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, during the recess of this session of the 86th Congress, I plan to conduct my annual official tour of the Fourth Indiana District. This will enable me to meet personally with constituents and discuss the legislative actions of this Congress. Furthermore, we can take a look at the issues they feel will be important when the new Congress convenes, following the elections this fall.

In looking back over the many problems which were before the 86th Congress, I believe that the greatest were related to maintaining peace, and preserving the Nation's strength and security. It is significant that at the same time, however, the Nation has continued to prosper and now enjoys its highest level of employment and income in our history.

During both sessions of this Congress, I supported legislation which would curb excessive Government spending and help to keep the budget in balance as requested by the President.

Along with a number of other Members, I introduced a bill providing for long-range tax reform, as I believe that the taxpayers and the economy ultimately must have tax relief and a reappraisal of our present tax policies.

This bill did not pass, but some such measure must be considered in the future. We must encourage thrift and at the same time eliminate burdensome taxes to permit more money to be channeled into the development and expansion of our economy. Such a program of incentive would stimulate national growth and increase employment rather than putting tax dollars into the Washington bureaucracy and needless Federal projects.

I also introduced a bill which would have raised the present limitation on earnings of those who are receiving social security, but this likewise did not come to a vote in the House.

In voting against foreign aid, as I have in the past, I felt that our Nation could better our relationships and help the free world and our own people by using a substantial portion of such funds for domestic purposes. The gigantic expenditures we have made for foreign aid in the past have not won and retained for us friends throughout the world, as we had hoped. Person-to-person contacts are most helpful in maintaining world friendships.

I have supported all efforts to ease world tensions and halt the Communist conspiracy in its tracks. It is now apparent that we must speak up most firmly to the Communist leaders. Never will we stop the evil menace of communism by failing to recognize it for the atheistic menace it is. We must be tough on Communists and expose their every effort to take over the world.

As we are entering an entirely new era of space exploration, which calls upon us to further our scientific knowledge and research, I have favored proper action and expenditures in this field. We need to keep ahead of the world in utilizing our ingenuity and experience in this space age to see that we advance in the direction of peaceful and constructive uses of these new developments rather than letting some other nation pervert them to weapons of destruction and fear.

I have also worked for a strong national defense program with concentration on modern weapons and military supremacy for our protection from any would-be aggressor.

In fact, I feel that the general conservative approach to our national problems has been sound and one which merits the confidence and approval of our people generally and particularly of those in the Fourth District of Indiana whom I am privileged to represent.

This official tour which I make annually through the eight counties of the district—Allen, Adams, Whitley, Noble, De Kalb, Steuben, Lagrange, and Wells—has always afforded an excellent opportunity of talking over our national problems. It enables us to get firsthand views and information from the folks in the district as to their attitude on these matters and how I may best serve them and contribute to good government through congressional action.

The tour will not be held until after the national political conventions, and I have set up the following dates and places

to meet with my constituents. I invite all to meet with me and to feel free to discuss their problems, whether it be on legislation, issues, my voting record, or personal governmental business that they may have on matters of pensions, military service, veterans' affairs, or whatever.

Following the final adjournment of Congress, I will open my district office to serve constituents at 925 Lincoln Tower, Fort Wayne, Ind., and my Washington office, room 1511, House Office Building, will, of course, be open.

The tour dates and places where I will be and the hours are:

Monday, August 1, 9:30 a.m., post office, Ossian.

Monday, August 1, 11 a.m., post office, Bluffton.

Monday, August 1, 2 p.m., post office, Decatur.

Monday, August 1, 4 p.m., post office, Berne.

Tuesday, August 2, 10 a.m., post office, Garrett.

Tuesday, August 2, 11:30 a.m., post office, Auburn.

Tuesday, August 2, 2:30 p.m., post office, Butler.

Tuesday, August 2, 4:30 p.m., post office, Waterloo.

Wednesday, August 3, 10 a.m., post office, Angola.

Wednesday, August 3, 1:30 p.m., post office, Fremont.

Wednesday, August 3, 4 p.m., post office, Lagrange.

Thursday, August 4, 10 a.m., post office, Albion.

Thursday, August 4, 1:30 p.m., post office, Kendallville.

Thursday, August 4, 4 p.m., post office, Ligonier.

Friday, August 5, 9:30 a.m., post office, Columbia City.

Friday, August 5, 1:30 p.m., post office, South Whitley.

Friday, August 5, 4 p.m., post office, Churubusco.

**Address by Ambassador H. Freeman Matthews on the 10th Anniversary of the Signing of the Fulbright Agreement Between Austria and the United States, Given in the Great Festsaal of the University of Vienna, June 1960**

##### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. J. W. FULBRIGHT**

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

*Saturday, July 2, 1960*

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, 10 years ago, on June 6, 1950, an agreement was signed by the representatives of the governments of Austria and the United States which provided for the exchange of professors, scientists, teachers, and students. I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an address by Ambassador H.



Freeman Matthews on the 10th anniversary of the signing of that agreement.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS OF AMBASSADOR H. FREEMAN MATTHEWS ON THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE FULBRIGHT AGREEMENT BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED STATES, GIVEN IN THE GREAT FESTAAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA, JUNE 1960

Ten years ago, on June 6, 1950, an agreement was signed by the representatives of our two Governments. It was an unusual agreement. Unlike most treaties between governments, it did not provide for peace, or war, or alliance, or reduction of tariffs. It did not settle any dispute between our countries. It simply provided a basis for the exchange of professors, scientists, teachers, and students, in a variety of fields. This agreement ran for 5 years, and was then renewed for 5 more years by a simple exchange of diplomatic notes.

In that 10-year period, over 1,200 Austrians and Americans have participated in this program, crossing the ocean both ways to teach, do research, or study.

But before this unprecedented exchange between the intellectual leaders of our two countries took place, the financial and legal basis for the program had to be established.

The first step was taken by the United States well before the end of the Second World War. As early as 1944, it was found that American military equipment and supplies worth millions of dollars were left in country after country following the liberation by the allied forces. It was obvious that much of this material—such as transport trucks and cars, fuel, medical supplies, and food—would be of inestimable help to the countries most ravaged by war. It was however also obvious that such countries had no dollars to buy these materials. The Congress of the United States therefore passed a law authorizing these military surplus materials to be sold at nominal cost to the countries concerned in exchange for payment in their own currency. This was done, and many of you may remember how useful this material was here in Austria in the first difficult years following the end of the war. The resulting sales surpassed all expectations, and the American Government soon found itself in possession of huge sums in foreign currency and credits, not only in Austria but in some 20 other countries as well.

The question was: How to dispose of these funds most wisely? It did not seem right simply to give them away; there was already serious inflation in many countries which would only have been made more dangerous by such a gift. Also, the American people were the true owners of these funds; they had paid with their taxes for all the military material which had been sold. It seemed only fair that these funds should be used in a way that would bring at least some benefit to the American people.

It was at this point that an American Senator proposed an amendment to the 1944 law, which has probably made his name better known throughout the world than those of 99 out of 100 of the Generals and Admirals of the Second World War.

This amendment is officially known as Public Law 584, 79th Congress, but it is better known as the Fulbright Act; the program it provided for is known throughout the world as the Fulbright program, and the scholars and professors who have participated are known to one another wherever they may be simply as Fulbrighters.

I wonder what other statesman in the world's history has during his own lifetime been able to see such a noble monument in honor to his achievements.

It was the hope of your Government as well as of his magnificence and myself, that Senator FULBRIGHT might be able to join us here in Vienna on this occasion. I informed him of this hope, knowing that it would be extremely difficult for him to leave his duties in the Senate during the busiest month of the year. I should like to read to you the letter which he wrote to me in reply.

"MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: It is with profound regret that I find I am unable to be present at the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the exchange program with Austria. Please convey my respect to the President, the Chancellor, and to Education Minister Drimmel.

"The exchange program with Austria and the other countries with which we have such programs contributes materially, I believe, to better relations between these countries and seeks to maintain a free and enlightened society. All of us can learn much from others, and I know of no way that is more effective than the exchange of students and professors.

"Those who have charge of the administration of this program in Austria have done an outstanding job in every respect. There have been no instances of inefficient administration of the program. I believe that in the years to come these exchanges will contribute even more to the improvement of international relations which is essential to the preservation of peace. If the United Nations and other international organizations designed to promote peace are to succeed, the confidence and good will necessary for the success of these organizations will be created, I believe, by the knowledge and understanding which result from the exchange programs. I am hopeful that these programs can be expanded and that perhaps they may elicit a greater participation and support in many other countries.

"Again, may I thank you and the Chancellor for having extended the invitation to me.

"With all best wishes, I am,

"Sincerely yours,

"J. W. FULBRIGHT."

It would not be fitting for me to try to tell you how much good the Fulbright program has done for Austria. That can best be done by his magnificence, Professor Antoine, by his colleagues in the other Austrian universities and colleges, and above all by your Federal Minister of Education Dr. Drimmel, for whose wholehearted support we are deeply grateful. I can tell you something of what has been done for America through the participation of Austria in this program. Some 500 Americans have come to Austria as Fulbrighters since 1950. Of these, 340 were students, not ordinary students, but the best we could select from the entire United States. Almost one-third of them came to study that field which the whole world associates with Austria, the art of music. Many came to study your literature and your language; others came to study your history and to work in your archives, your libraries, and your museums. Some have come for geology, chemistry, and other natural sciences.

In addition to the students, American scientists and scholars, many already world-famous in their fields, have come to Austria to do research, and others have come as exchange teachers for a year in Austrian schools.

Over 700 Austrians have participated in the Fulbright program in America. I hope they have brought back with them knowledge and experience which will prove of long lasting benefit to Austria. But I know that they have given much to America during their stay in my country. Many of them taught German language and literature at our schools and universities. I have heard that it is possible to recognize those American universities which have had Austrians

helping in their German departments; the students say *kardiol* instead of *blumenkohl*.<sup>1</sup> But seriously, there is hardly any field of study in America where we have not been helped to some extent by the presence of Austrian professors and researchers who have come to us under the Fulbright program.

Lest anyone suppose that our real aim is to steal away the best brains of Austria for our own permanent benefit, let me interject that we ask all Austrian candidates for Fulbright grants to give written assurance that they will return to Austria after completion of their study in America. I must admit that the power of Cupid sometimes thwarts our sincere efforts to prevent the export of Austrian intelligence to America. Several of your most promising, most industrious, and most beautiful young lady students have married Americans and have found ways to stay in America permanently. However, I am glad to assure you that an equal number of our American girl Fulbright students in Austria have been overcome by Austrian charm and have married and settled in Austria. One of our girls was even successful in marrying her Austrian professor. I mention this only as a slight warning to any unmarried members of the senate of this university.

I have tried to give you some idea of the wonderful benefits America has gained through the better knowledge of Austria and the Austrians which we have acquired as a result of the Fulbright program. Perhaps even more important than the exchange of academic and scholarly knowledge and know-how has been the dispelling of countless ancient prejudices and misconceptions which are so frequently characteristic of the attitude of one people toward another. Many of us have learned not to generalize about one another so much.

Some of us now realize that not all Austrians yodel, and some of you now know that quite a few Americans never chew gum. We are beginning to realize that in spite of your famed *Gemütlichkeit*, most Austrians work very hard indeed to achieve a better life, and those of you who have been in the United States have seen that many Americans are more concerned with spiritual and cultural values than with the eternal chase for dollars which is so frequently (and I believe mistakenly) ascribed to us by Europeans.

In fact, the Fulbright program has helped us to see that we are more alike than unlike; in the great ideas of Western civilization, we as Austrians and Americans share a common heritage which if we will only realize it, should make us friends and brothers for all the centuries to come.

Carroll Reece Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. CLARENCE J. BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, Saturday, June 25, was Carroll Reece Day in Tennessee.

Our colleague was honored upon completion of 40 years of public service. The people of his district under the sponsorship of the Roan Mountain Citizens Club selected as a site for this occasion the Rhododendron Festival which

<sup>1</sup> Austrian and German words for cauliflower.

has been held atop the 6,400-foot Roan Mountain as an annual event for 14 years.

The setting for this event was on one of the highest peaks in the East which presents one of the most beautiful panoramas and outlooks in America with 600 acres of purple rhododendron in the background and a clear vista in all directions as far as the eye can carry.

Thousands of east Tennesseans and many from out of the State converged on Roan Mountain to honor CARROLL REECE.

The program for Carroll Reece Day was on the format of "This Is Your Life." He was 29 years of age when he was first elected to the 67th Congress in 1920. This was soon after CARROLL REECE returned from World War I where he received many awards for bravery, including the Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, Purple Heart, and Croix de Guerre with Palm. He was cited for bravery by General Pershing, Marshal Pétain, General Edwards, Generals Hale and Lewis.

On this memorable occasion he was saluted by many editorials in the Tennessee newspapers and by more than 600 letters and telegrams from his colleagues in Congress, Government officials, including the President, Vice President, and members of the Cabinet as well as from many of his friends and admirers throughout the country.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it would be appropriate and of interest to bring to the attention of the House some of these well deserved tributes which were paid to CARROLL REECE on this occasion.

[From the Nashville Banner, June 25, 1960]

#### MR. REECE: AMERICAN

A vast majority of Tennesseans are able to put aside political partisanship and pay honor to a deserving native son, regardless of his political affiliations.

This refusal of Tennesseans to put party above the man has manifested itself twice in recent years. Though predominantly Democratic, the State gave President Eisenhower a majority in both 1952 and 1956.

And this independence is being exhibited today at Roan Mountain where B. CARROLL REECE, Tennessee's "Mr. Republican," will be the guest of honor as thousands gather for the colorful rhododendron festival.

The tribute will follow the format of the TV show, "This Is Your Life," and will trace the highlights of Mr. REECE's long and successful career which is marked by success not only in the political arena, but as a businessman and soldier.

Mr. REECE is a politician in the finest sense of the word. He is being recognized today upon the completion of 40 years' service as U.S. Representative from Tennessee's First Congressional District.

Congressman REECE is a party man and proud of it. Today he is serving as chairman of the Republican State Committee and he speaks with a strong voice in national party councils. During one of the few breaks in his long congressional career, the east Tennessee legislator was National GOP Committee chairman.

Today he serves as president of two banking institutions and as chairman of the board of a third. Mr. REECE also is a lawyer, having graduated from nearby Cumberland University.

And Tennessee has had few sons who have served in the Nation's Armed Forces with such distinction.

A battalion commander with the American Expeditionary Forces during World War I,

he is a holder of the Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, Purple Heart, and French Croix de Guerre. He was cited for bravery by both General Pershing and Marshal Pétain, of France.

He is now 70 years old. His political career began at 30.

The Congressman is a candidate for an 18th term in the House of Representatives. He has never lost a Republican primary election and only once lost a congressional race, but at that Mr. REECE was only sidelined for one term. He won the next election.

During his lifetime, the veteran Congressman has received many honors, but this recognition today by his fellow Tennesseans must rank with the best.

[From the Bristol Herald Courier, June 19, 1960]

#### REPRESENTATIVE CARROLL REECE: HIS DAY AND YEAR

Representative B. CARROLL REECE, when he's in a reminiscent mood, likes to recall how he came down out of the mountains of Johnson County to the flatter lands which form the upper part of the Tennessee Valley.

That he did come down from those mountains is a fact of considerable importance to east Tennessee, for the years which followed led him into a career of public service matched by few men in America.

Next Saturday, Representative REECE will, as he has done on countless occasions in the past, reclimb the mountains which stretch between the Volunteer State and North Carolina.

Though not in Johnson County, his journey will be, in a sense, symbolical. And it will not be without deserving cause.

For, on June 25, during the annual Rhododendron Festival atop Roan Mountain, Carroll Reece Day will be observed. It will be a day of special tribute to a man who, through long, long years, has served his part of the mountain empire in the halls of Government.

The citizens of the First District of Tennessee, the citizens of many other great districts in our region and in our Nation, know of this service. They know the personal touch which B. CARROLL REECE has with his constituents. They know of the quiet effective manner he employs to move mountain-like obstacles which might hinder the growth of his district, his State, and his Nation.

So B. Carroll Reece Day will, undoubtedly, be a great success. But we trust the tribute will not end there.

This is another election year, another year in which Representative REECE will again place his record of service before the voters of east Tennessee, another year in a career which he chose long ago and which he has followed in a dedicated manner.

Let us, then, make this a B. Carroll Reece Year. And, in November, let us give him a mountainous majority as we return him to Congress to continue serving the First District.

We extend to Representative REECE our heartiest congratulations on being honored during the festival on Roan Mountain. We extend to him, too, our full support in his campaign for reelection.

[From the Johnson City (Tenn.) Press-Chronicle, June 24, 1960]

#### AT ROAN MOUNTAIN—CARROLL REECE DAY—A FITTING OCCASION

Tomorrow will be Carroll Reece Day at the Roan Mountain Rhododendron Festival, and in our view nothing could be finer.

It is certainly fitting that concrete action be taken in the First District to honor Mr. REECE, for he has honored the district and its people by consistent support of their interests in Congress since he was first elected in 1920.

It is to Mr. REECE's enduring glory that his popularity among the people has grown as his service has lengthened. And, remarkably, this popularity knows no party boundaries; it is almost as widespread in the Democratic Party as in the Republican, under whose banner he operates.

The reason for such bipartisan support is, of course, obvious. It lies in the fact that Mr. REECE's service to his constituents is bipartisan. A man or a woman seeking his help does not have to take a party loyalty oath. Mr. REECE does not ask, "Did you vote for me?" If the person is from his district—or another district, for that matter—he is immediately interested and concerned.

It is to the Congressman's credit that, though he has attained national stature, he has not lost touch with the folks back home. He still speaks their language and shares their philosophy, and that is important.

There are few Congressmen, perhaps none, who are more widely influential than he. He is a troubleshooter extraordinary. He knows the intricacies of national politics so thoroughly that he can cut through the red tape which so often ties down the unknown. It is said of him that if he can't do it, nobody can.

Considering all this—and it is only a general appraisal—it is no wonder he is so highly regarded, no wonder he has no serious opposition when he comes before the people for reelection. In past years the First District split sharply into Reece and anti-Reece factions. That time is gone. Any opposition he has in these days is of the most token sort.

And so we join the sponsors of the Roan Mountain festival in saluting this man. And we express the hope he will have many more fruitful years in Congress.

[From the Kingsport News, June 22, 1960]

#### CARROLL REECE DAY

Saturday is Carroll Reece Day at the Rhododendron Festival atop Roan Mountain.

Certainly, no one in the 14-county First Congressional District is more deserving of such an honor than the man who has represented that district in Congress for 16 terms.

CARROLL REECE, the "Mister Republican" of Tennessee, has given the people of his district the kind of conservative representation they want.

Elected as a Republican, REECE has served the GOP faithfully in district, State, and Nation as national chairman, and now State chairman.

He is a personal friend of the President and of the Vice President. He has known all of the party's leaders for the 40 years he has been in politics.

But CARROLL REECE represents all of the people of his district, regardless of politics. When a constituent comes to him with a problem, he never asks whether that person voted for him or not.

Indeed, it is this very characteristic—the willingness to drop everything to look after a constituent's interests—that has made CARROLL REECE such a perennial favorite among Democrats and Republicans alike in his district.

One of the reasons that CARROLL REECE gives the First District such good representation in the House is his ability to understand his constituents' problems. He speaks their language.

REECE has been a combat veteran, a college professor, a farmer, a successful businessman.

He has known poverty and hardships. He has known what it is to work with his hands and his back. He has known what it is like to advance under enemy fire to assault an objective.

He is a family man and a churchgoer.

Thus, CARROLL REECE can listen with sympathy and understanding to the problems of



a veteran, a farmer, a small businessman, a laborer, a housewife.

But what of REECE, the nationally known political leader?

As chairman of his party, he masterminded the campaign that returned a Republican Congress to power in 1946.

As a member of the powerful House Rules Committee, he helps channel the many pieces of legislation onto the floor for debate.

As chairman of the Reece committee, he exposed the leftist tendencies of some of the Nation's most powerful foundations and thus brought down on his head the wrath of the so-called liberals.

He is a trained economist and as such, has helped check the trend toward wayward spending that has for too long been typical of big government.

CARROLL REECE is essentially a quiet, modest man. He does not make a big splash in Washington. He is not a headline-seeker.

But in his deliberate, efficient way—through his many contacts in all three branches of government and on both sides of the aisle—he gets things done.

The First District, the State and the Nation have good reason to be proud of Congressman CARROLL REECE. He deserves being returned to Congress.

[From the Knoxville Journal, June 25, 1960]  
CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED TO REECE AND TO FORTUNATE CONSTITUENTS, AS HE IS HONORED AT ROAN FETE

This weekend, upper east Tennessee is putting on the 14th annual Rhododendron Festival sponsored by the Roan Mountain Citizens Club, of which Byron F. Graybeal is president.

The celebration is given interest to the whole of the First Congressional District, however, by the fact that today is to be celebrated as Carroll Reece Day, in special tribute to the district's Representative who is in the process of being nominated for reelection without opposition in his own party.

The fact that Mr. REECE is being singled out for special honor in the 4-day celebration in Carter County, with the site Roan Mountain, will appeal to many east Tennesseans as especially fitting.

CARROLL REECE this year rounds out his 40th year in public life. In all of the years since 1920, with the exception of one 2-year period in which he served as chairman of the Republican National Committee, Mr. REECE has not only represented the First Congressional District, but as leader of the Republican organization in the State, has placed himself at the beck and call of citizens of both party affiliations as their go-between in relationship to their Washington Government.

Above and beyond his service to the district and to our home State, from these four decades of public service, Mr. REECE has emerged as one of the political powers in the Capital itself. We have frequently heard the opinion expressed in Washington that the First District Representative is one of the most effective men in the Capital so far as getting things done is concerned, no matter whether the administration is, at the moment, Republican or Democrat.

We congratulate Representative REECE upon the honor which is being done him today by his constituents, and no less congratulate them upon their good judgment in keeping a man of his character and unusual abilities in Congress during all these years.

[From the Elizabethton Star, June 24, 1960]

#### B. CARROLL REECE

The people tomorrow of Carter County and east Tennessee will have an opportunity to display their respect and affection for a great Tennessean and a great American—Representative CARROLL REECE—by turning out to

do him honor at the Carroll Reece Day ceremonies on Roan Mountain.

To those of us who have known this man, and that includes practically every man and woman in this district, CARROLL REECE symbolizes the great American ideal. Born of meager circumstances, Mr. REECE has attained high stature not only in his Nation but throughout the world.

Yet, perhaps his highest praise and greatest virtue is that he has remained a man of his people. His thoughts and concern have been first of his people's welfare, and many residents of Carter County and all of east Tennessee can cite examples of his compassion to them in their hour of need. This to us is the measure of this man's greatness.

In the Halls of Congress, among the great and influential men of national affairs, he is known for his good works \* \* \* as the brilliant boy professor at New York University, as the most decorated for bravery in all of Congress, as the holder of the Distinguished Service Cross, the Croix de Guerre, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Purple Heart and other high awards, as the former national chairman of the Republican Party, as a great legislator whose 36 years in Congress have spanned a period which history shall record as being the momentous in the proud history of our Republic, as a man of his word, a friend of Presidents and diplomats throughout the world, and as a counsel to mighty men whose hands have shaped the course of history, he will long be remembered.

This is the man Carter County and east Tennessee will honor June 25. And we claim him for our own.

[From the Greeneville Sun]  
REPRESENTATIVE CARROLL REECE DAY AT RHODODENDRON FESTIVAL

On Saturday, June 25, the Rhododendron Festival at Roan Mountain will honor Representative CARROLL REECE for his service to that area and to all of east Tennessee.

Mr. REECE was born in the mountains of east Tennessee, and is a genuine example of the "Horatio Alger" story of hard work and success. In 1920 he was elected to Congress, the youngest Member of the 67th Congress. Then in 1946 to 1948 he served as Republican national chairman. It is interesting to note that under his leadership the Republican Party elected the greatest majority in Congress that they have known in recent years.

All of east Tennessee will join with the Rhododendron Festival on Saturday in paying tribute to a citizen who has served his area and his country well.

This community has on many occasions called on him for help. The quiet effective manner in which he was able to move mountains which might have hindered the growth of this area have made a lasting impression on his fellow citizens.

We extend our heartiest congratulations to our distinguished Representative in Congress on Carroll Reece Day. We hope that many of our citizens will journey to Roan Mountain on Saturday, not only to see the magnificent scenery, but to pay honor to a man who has distinguished himself by public service not only to his district, his State, but to his Nation.

[From the Newport Plain Talk and Tribune, June 23, 1960]

#### HE DESERVES THE HONOR

Congressman B. CARROLL REECE will receive recognition Saturday of this week when he attends the annual Rhododendron Festival on Roan Mountain. The occasion will be known as Carroll Reece Day and the Republican Representative will be honored for his public service at which he has spent over 40 years.

Congressman REECE's outstanding public record is known like a book to Cocke Coun-

tians where he is known by practically every adult person. Cocke Countians know him as the youngest man to be elected to the 67th Congress in 1920; they are familiar with his 2 years as Republican national chairman when the Republicans elected the greatest majority of their Members in recent years; they know him as a public-spirited Representative and have followed his public life with interest down through the 40 years he has served them.

Yet, Cocke Countians know this man because of other reasons. They have learned to love and respect him due to his personal interest locally. They like to feel that he is a personal friend. They say with pride that they can write Mr. REECE and receive an immediate reply. They tell of instances where he has helped men in service, veterans of the wars and their families. They tell the story of the young man who has made good.

In short, Cocke Countians like Congressman REECE.

We are glad to see our neighbors do him honor and our congratulations are extended to Mr. REECE and those in charge of the big festival.

[From the Nashville Banner, June 27, 1960]  
REPRESENTATIVE REECE TO CONTINUE LIFE OF PUBLIC SERVICE

ROAN MOUNTAIN.—Representative B. CARROLL REECE, who has spent nearly half of his 70 years representing the First District in Congress, has pledged the remainder of his life to the service of his people.

"Forty years is not such a long time," the nationally acclaimed Republican leader joked before a crowd of several hundred persons who had gathered to honor him Saturday on Roan Mountain in REECE's native upper east Tennessee.

REECE's address was the highlight of Carroll Reece Day ceremonies held in connection with the 14th annual Rhododendron Festival. The special tribute was arranged in honor of the Johnson City Congressman's 40 years of service to his district.

Unopposed for reelection to an 18th term in the U.S. House of Representatives, the veteran Congressman told the audience that the United States will maintain its position of military strength which he described as sufficient to destroy the Soviet Union.

"As long as I am in Congress," REECE said, "I will devote all of my efforts and all of my energies, not only to doing things for the people of my district, but toward maintaining the Nation's strong military and economic position."

REECE's famous broad smile appeared when Knoxville attorney, Ray Jenkins, master of ceremonies for the occasion, referred to the Congressman as "Mr. Republican." Cheers from the audience filled the air atop the mountain when Jenkins suggested that REECE would make a good running mate for Vice President RICHARD NIXON in the 1960 presidential elections.

Accompanied by his wife and his daughter, Mrs. George W. Marthens III, and several other relatives, REECE appeared the happiest when messages of best wishes from President Eisenhower and Vice President NIXON were read to the applauding audience. These messages, along with more than 600 others from every Member of Congress, every Governor, and several members of President Eisenhower's Cabinet, were presented, to the Congressman.

A plaque presented by the Roan Mountain Citizens Club, sponsors of the festival, praised REECE for his outstanding service during war and peace.

Jenkins introduced REECE, describing him as a meteor born to burn, and traced the Congressman's life from his early days in his native Johnson County.

REECE, who has maintained a reputation for speaking the language of the folks back home throughout the years, has never lost a Republican primary race.

Mr. Speaker, among the many messages of tribute which CARROLL REECE received, I feel that I should include in my remarks those from the President and Vice President:

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, D.C., June 24, 1960.

RAY JENKINS,  
In Care of K. Wayne Graybeal,  
Roan Mountain, Tenn.:

It is a pleasure to join in the observance of Carroll Reece Day. This day should be celebrated in Tennessee and across the land. As an outstanding Member of Congress for many years, Congressman REECE has not only served his neighbors at home but also his countrymen throughout the Nation. An able and courageous leader in war and peace, he is a credit to America. Please give CARROLL my heartiest congratulations and best wishes.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT,  
Washington, D.C., June 17, 1960.

Mr. BYRON GRAYBEAL,  
Chairman, Citizens Committee of Roan Mountain, Roan Mountain, Tenn.

DEAR MR. GRAYBEAL: This is just a note to extend my earnest best wishes for a splendid success for the Carroll Reece Day which your committee is staging in connection with the annual Rhododendron Festival.

I have known and counted upon CARROLL REECE as a loyal friend and valued adviser since I first became a Member of the House of Representatives and I know of no one in public life more deserving of the grand tribute you plan. By his diligence, his keen analyses of developing situations and his intimate knowledge of national affairs as well as of affairs in his home area, he has won the widest respect and admiration of his colleagues in the Congress. It is indeed an honor to join the innumerable friends of CARROLL REECE in wishing him well on the occasion of this recognition of his 40 years of public service. In my opinion, your area is indeed fortunate to have the leadership of CARROLL REECE.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON.

## Address of Congressman Victor L. Anfuso

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. LYNDON B. JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, 30 years of dedicated work in behalf of human welfare, world peace, and human justice by my old and dear friend, VICTOR L. ANFUSO, the distinguished Representative from the Eighth District in New York, was recently recognized by the Order Brith Abraham at that great fraternity's 73d annual convention.

Presentation of Brith Abraham's Humanity Award was not the first honor to come to this able and outstanding public servant. In 1946 Congressman ANFUSO was appointed by Pope Pius XII as Knight Commander of the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre for his humanitarian work on behalf of youth.

So that we might set down in his own words the thinking of this great American, I ask unanimous consent that Congressman ANFUSO's speech, delivered at the time of the presentation of the Brith Abraham award, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS BY CONGRESSMAN VICTOR L. ANFUSO,  
GRAND MASTER'S DINNER, ORDER BRITH ABRAHAM, CONCORD HOTEL, KIAMESHA LAKE, N.Y., JUNE 28, 1960

Grand Master Maurice Goldstein, Past Grand Master Irving Hodes, Judge George Radar, members of the national executive board, my good friends of the Order Brith Abraham, ladies and gentlemen, I feel highly honored by the decision of your national executive board to present the annual Brith Abraham Humanity Award this year to me. I am very flattered to join the illustrious men who have been the recipients of this award in the past. I had hoped that my very good friend and great majority leader of the U.S. Senate, the Honorable LYNDON B. JOHNSON, could have been here too, but as someone aptly put it here tonight—somebody has to mind the store in Washington.

This is indeed a signal honor, especially cherished by me since it comes from Brith Abraham, the oldest national fraternal order. In accepting this award, I am thinking of the old but wise observation in chapter 28 of Proverbs in the Bible, which says:

"He that tilleth his ground shall be filled with bread; but he that followeth idleness shall be filled with poverty."

I'd like to think that your award to me today, although I assure you that I feel as though I do not deserve it, is the bread for tilling the soil of humanity all these years—the recognition for my labors in the vineyard of mankind. I did not follow the course of idleness, and so today I am not a poor man; I have many friends—all of you—and you have been very kind to me.

We live in a very exciting age, but also a very dangerous age. Two opposing ideologies are waging a life-and-death struggle for survival, and we are not merely witnesses to this struggle—we are participants in it. Consequently, we cannot afford to come out second best, for that would mean the destruction of our way of life and our civilization.

Speaking of being second best, reminds me of the topsy-turvy way of looking at events as they are practiced in the Communist countries. When they speak of democracy, they mean their brand of "peoples' democracy" which is actually dictatorship. When they refer to political freedom, they mean freedom to preach only communism. They think in different terms and act in different ways, and we will have to learn to understand their ways because the first requisite in this ideological conflict is to understand your enemy.

By way of illustration, let me tell you a little story. A very important international sweepstakes took place one day. The only entries in that sweepstakes were one American horse named "Reluctant Capitalist," and one Russian horse named "Glorious Revolution." The winner of the sweepstakes was the American horse. But here is how the outcome was reported by the Soviet press and radio:

"Our great Soviet horse 'Glorious Revolution' came in second. The American entry 'Reluctant Capitalist' came in next to last."

An enemy of that kind of mentality is never wrong, he will not tolerate any kind of criticism. In a democracy such as ours we have learned to appreciate criticism and

to live in tolerance with our neighbors of different racial or national origin, or different religious faiths.

To be sure, we have our problems here. We have problems of discrimination and prejudice against people who have a different color of skin, or worship a different God. We have problems of the perverted minds who find a thrill in smearing a swastika on a synagogue, or burning a cross near the home of a Negro or a Jew or a Catholic. They do not understand that their deeds are merely testimony that their minds are perverted and their hearts are full of hatred for their fellow men. We have the fanatics who are using the U.S. mails to distribute "hate literature," in an effort to divide the American people and to undermine the fabric of our national existence.

And while I am on this subject, allow me to digress for a brief moment to pay a well-deserved tribute to Brith Abraham and to Grand Master Maurice Goldstein for waging a campaign to stop the distribution of this trash through the U.S. mails. I remember well your grand master's excellent editorial "Crime Against Humanity" and his letter to President Eisenhower a few months ago urging him to take action against the spread of racial hatred, because it was "destructive to our national peace and unity." I had both, the letter and the editorial, inserted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I wish you success, Maurice Goldstein, in your new campaign against discrimination and to better our youth.

I should also like to pay tribute to the oldest living grand master of Brith Abraham, but—I assure you—young at heart, Judge Adolph Stern. Also to the second in seniority of the past grand masters, my very dear friend and president of my club, if you please, the honorable Samuel Goldstein.

Finally, and certainly not last in my esteem, the unsung hero of Brith Abraham, a man who doesn't know how to say no to any good cause of any faith, the man who—believe me, my friends—is more deserving of your great award than I am—everybody's friend, Sam Rubenstein.

My friends, we have reached a stage where it is no longer possible or desirable to justify racial and religious discrimination—and yet maintain that we are a moral nation. If we deny to certain groups the opportunities to develop their skills and talents—be it Jews, Negroes, Italians, or others—then it is a contradiction of our own democratic principles and we are actually causing irretrievable harm to the interests of the Nation.

I believe the time is long overdue to eliminate all manifestations of hatred and intolerance in this country, and thus keep clean the good name of the United States throughout the world. It was not so very long ago that we fought a savage war against the Nazis and their theories of racial supremacy. In that struggle our country stood forth as the world leader of democracy and human dignity. Freedom-loving people everywhere have not forgotten that struggle, they still look to the United States as the leader in the cause of democracy and human rights against those who are trampling on these rights now.

Today we find great nations, who in the past have made wonderful contributions to civilization—such as the Russians and the Chinese—now spreading hatred against their fellow men. I cannot recall a period in history when the world was so full of hatred of man against man, of the Communist world against America and the free world, of black against white, of Arab against Jew, et cetera. Instead of love, instead of neighborliness and understanding, instead of cooperation and the desire to establish peaceful relations among the nations for the benefit of all mankind—we see a world torn by hatred, divided by suspicion, and tottering



on the brink of a new holocaust which threatens to destroy both victor and vanquished.

I do not know whether we shall ever succeed in convincing the Communist world that we are anxious for peace, and that it must be a peace based on honor, freedom, and dignity. Perhaps our best answer to communism and those who preach the Communist ideology is to maintain and preserve human rights throughout the free world, to assure freedom to all peoples, and to guarantee them a life of dignity and honor for all, regardless of race, color, or creed.

Here, in the United States, we fought a revolution to attain our own independence. Yet, we cannot understand the surge for freedom in other nations. We call it Communist-inspired. We are wrong. It may be encouraged by the Communists, but the inspiration and surge for freedom and independence exists in all peoples—whether black, yellow, or white. When we understand this we will have these peoples as our friends and prevent the influence of communism—and only then.

Let us have one thing clear in our minds: America is today the only major power that is able to thwart the efforts of the Communist leaders to gain world domination. That means, unless we decide to guarantee the freedom and the human rights for all people, we are in danger of losing them for all people, including ourselves. And that is what I had in mind earlier when I said that we live in an exciting age, but a dangerous one.

I should like now, with your kind indulgence, to devote the concluding part of my remarks to a subject which is undoubtedly of utmost interest to all of you, namely, the controversy over the so-called Eichmann case. Before I discuss this case, however, might I say that it is my firm conviction that the people of Israel are not capable of an injustice and I am sure they will give Eichmann a fair trial.

I wish to, first of all, commend the United Nations for its mild censure resolution and Argentina for its restraint. I interpret the resolution as not denying to Israel the right to try this barbarian.

I regret that this matter has become involved by all sorts of legalisms which only detract from the main purpose, namely, to try the greatest and most despicable Nazi war criminal who directed the extermination of 6 million Jews in Hitler's gas chambers. This is a case involving a crime which has no parallel in human history; hence it requires unusual action.

I have nothing but respect for a people which for many long years pursued and finally tracked down the murderer of 6 million of its kinsmen. Any other people suffering a similar tragedy would do the same, and having apprehended the killer probably would have taken his life. But in the tradition of the "People of the Book" Israel has seen fit to permit this mass killer to survive, to be brought before the bar of justice so that a complete story of the abominable history of annihilation might be placed on the record.

I am certain that the United Nations recognized the international agreement which applies to this situation. That is the declaration signed on October 30, 1943, at the height of World War II between the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union in which they agreed that the principle of "territoriality of jurisdiction" does not apply because the Nazi crimes were not limited to a "specific geographic location." Furthermore, the declaration states that "Nazi war criminals may be tried and punished by the people whom they have outraged." Since the Jews were the primary victims, there can be no question as to their right to try Eichmann.

It is fitting that an Israeli courtroom be the forum where a detailed history of Nazi

genocide should be recorded. There the full tale will unfold with the identity of all who aided, abetted or condoned the dastardly acts fearlessly exposed. No person, no nation, should escape exposure. In this bastion of democracy the world will be assured of complete disclosure of all the facts without fear or favor.

Let Israel invite the nations of the world to send their finest legal talent to assure that justice prevails. Thus the forum of this trial will be given an international atmosphere, appropriate for the trial against one accused of a crime against all humanity.

Israel's trial of Eichmann is not motivated by the concept of revenge. It will be guided by the supreme Judaic concept of justice. Since Eichmann was brought to Israel, the people there have not made any outraged demands to destroy him without trial. They have not threatened lynching—they are calm and collected—only awaiting the final day of judgment before the bar of justice.

I know that justice will prevail. A democratic Israel in the tradition of the prophets and judges shall record for posterity a verbatim account of the Nazi atrocities, and will mete out justice in accordance with the wisdom of a Solomon.

It may interest you to know that there is no capital punishment in Israel for an ordinary crime of murder. But the law of the land does provide execution for genocide. However, it is very possible that after Israel has exposed this heinous crime against all humanity, Israel may propose to turn this arch-war-criminal to an international genocide committee for punishment. It will be a great tribute to Israel to make such a move as an international warning that the free world will not tolerate the whim of a despot, dictator or any government responsible for mass destruction of a race without regard to human rights.

I want to commend to you a little prayer which, I think, best expresses our feelings on this occasion:

"God give us the patience to accept that which cannot be changed.  
Give us the courage to change that which can and should be changed.  
And, above all, give us the wisdom to know which is which."

It is with a great deal of humility and deep appreciation my friends that I accept the "Humanity Award" of the order of this great family of brothers and sisters—Brith Abraham. I want to thank the officers and leaders of this great organization for bestowing this honor upon me. I want to assure you that I shall continue to exert all possible effort toward the fulfillment of the noble principles of your organization—unity, liberty and justice.

### Importation of Surplus Property

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. SLACK, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. SLACK. Mr. Speaker, I wish to go on record in vigorous opposition to the measure before the House, H.R. 9996, which is titled as "A bill to prescribe procedures to insure that foreign excess property which is disposed of overseas will not be imported into the United States to the injury of the economy of this country."

A great deal of confusion seems to have arisen about the objectives of this

proposal. The proponents contend that the bill will simply devise a framework within which the administrators in the Department of Commerce may issue sound and equitable regulations governing the importation of foreign surplus property. By registering opposition, I do not imply that the Committee on Government Operations merits criticism for suggesting this means to that particular end. The fact is, however, that any rearrangement of existing regulations, in conformance with a new statute adopted in this body, must inevitably lead to the importation from abroad of more Government-owned surplus property to compete with goods produced for our domestic market, and I am unalterably opposed to that end result.

This fact is beyond question by anyone who has read the committee report on H.R. 9996. The report states that the Department of Commerce has maintained tight controls over the importation of excess property, and as a result the importers of such property have complained in consequence that the Department "had become so strict in its application of the law and so few authorizations were issued that a virtual moratorium was being placed on the importation of foreign excess property." Now, I submit, if a virtual moratorium exists today, then the passage of this bill can have only one effect—the opening of some new channel permitting the entry of such property in volume.

All of us, I am sure, favor orderly and equitable administrative processes in the Federal departments, but we must think of this issue within the framework of contemporary economics. Most of this surplus property consists of manufactured goods, produced in this country and shipped overseas. If it can be bought from the Federal Government, shipped back, and sold at a profit, then it has considerable utility. But, if so, it has not less than that amount of utility in less developed countries. Let it be channeled to those areas of the world whose friendship and support we seek.

This is not the time to return vast quantities of surplus property as a threat to domestic market stability. Our first responsibility is to the maintenance and advancement of our domestic production and employment structure. In that connection, we read in the daily press that there are an estimated 130,000 steelworkers idle, and the black word "recession" begins to crop up again in the writings of our economists.

As to the importers—no strong case has been made in behalf of their claims. It has not been established that they merit any special dispensation to enable them to compete with the established dealers and jobbers of this country who bear much of the burden of taxation and supply the bedrock on which so many American payrolls are based.

In view of these considerations, I am opposed to H.R. 9996 or any similar efforts to legitimize increased imports of foreign excess property. I am confident that my opposition will find favor with an overwhelming majority of my constituents and equally confident that rejection of this bill will be approved by the great majority of all Americans.

## Need for Coordinated Defense of the Free World

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JESSICA McC. WEIS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mrs. WEIS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to draw the attention of this body to a most timely and significant address prepared for delivery by my predecessor in the House, Senator KENNETH B. KEATING before the New York State Convention of the Italian-American War Veterans, at Rochester, N.Y., on June 18. Senator KEATING was unable to attend this convention in person, because of the extended sessions of the Senate. In his absence, the Senator's speech was read by Judge John J. Lomenzo, an eminent Rochester jurist who has long been an outstanding leader in the Italian-American Veterans organization.

The theme of Senator KEATING's address is the need for the coordinated defense of the free world in the face of the massive and single-minded Communist plan of global conquest.

Mr. Speaker, under leave previously granted, I ask that this address by Senator KEATING be printed in the RECORD.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR KENNETH B. KEATING, PREPARED FOR DELIVERY AT THE DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK CONVENTION OF THE ITALIAN-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES, HOTEL POWERS, ROCHESTER, N.Y., JUNE 18, 1960

I am always happy to talk to a group of veterans. You men have fought for our freedom. For that reason you have a sharpened sense of what it means to defend something you hold dear. That is why you have organized—because you know that freedom is not something you lock up in a vault—not something you can forget about once you have won it. And it is about winning it and holding it that I want to talk to you tonight.

In these times we live in, defense is no longer a purely military term. The man with a gun—the man who fires a missile—the man who commands a submarine—each of them is only a cog in the total machinery of defense—and that machinery is so expanded, so complex, that every American citizen, whether he realizes it or not, is a part of the defense posture that we maintain against the potential enemy.

We must realize this new concept of defense. We must act as though it existed—because it does. The battlefield we used to know were specific areas of terrain or of ocean. There is only one battle area today, and it is the globe.

There are only two opposing forces, only two types of fighter—on the one hand the man who is battling to overrun the free world, on the other the man who stands defending the ramparts of freedom, and says, "They shall not pass." It is that simple. It is that tremendous—that fateful—and don't think it isn't a war because you can't hear the whine of bullets, or see men die around you. Men are dying—but it is a death of the spirit—the death of those who were once free, but who have been overrun by the advance patrols of tyranny.

The great challenge to men like yourselves—to men who have known war—is to alert those about you to the tremendous fact

of the reality of the silent struggle in which our lives, our futures, the futures of all humanity, are involved this hour, this day. And if they don't think freedom is at war, that freedom must defend itself—tell them to read the casualty list—give them the names of the battle losses—Hungary, Poland, Rumania, China, Lithuania—and all the rest of the fallen. And show them Cuba, mortally wounded, struggling before our very eyes. This is not a dry run.

Freedom is being shot dead—and because the weapons are lies and promises, and trade concessions and duplicity doesn't make the killing any less brutal, any less final.

In our early history we could see the enemy we fought. They marched abreast against us, and it was their marksmanship and courage against ours. Today, we face a ghost army across the world—an unseen enemy whose battle plan is precise, intensive, and devastating. They know what they want—a Communist world—and all the fire of their energy, all the scheming of their intellect are directed toward the accomplishment of that mission.

That is what I meant by the new concept of defense. It must be new—must be retooled—to cope with this new kind of menace. And that defense doesn't begin in an arms factory—or on a launching site. It begins in the minds and in the hearts of the American people. It begins when we burn into those minds and hearts the sense of danger that exists, and the critical and compelling need to face up to the life-and-death implications of that danger.

The first thing many Americans must do is to wash their minds clean of outmoded ideas of what war is, what danger is. Victory is no longer something that can be turned out of factories operating on round-the-clock shifts. War today has a new dimension, and that new dimension has changed everything. The tree of freedom isn't blasted by a bomb. It is infiltrated by thousands of termites—and, if left unchecked, they do the work of a bomb, silently but no less thoroughly. And these termites fatten on each freedom tree that falls—and are the stronger to attack new trees—to lay waste the entire orchard of human freedom.

If we want a more recent, more striking example of the Communist technique of subversion—of their termite activities—we have only to consider the current situation in Japan. Red China and Moscow set up these demonstrations, planned their strategy well in advance, and financed this spectacular—and rehearsed it—with all the skill and cunning at their command. When I say financed, I mean financed. Don't think for a minute that the funds for this super-colossal manifestation of hatred came from the coffers of the Japanese Communist Party. It's not that big, not that strong.

A report I have received from the most reliable source says that the hard core of Communist demonstrators were paid \$1.65 a day—a fantastically high labor wage by Asian standards—simply to light the fires of revolt and keep them burning until the Communist objective was achieved. This is how the Kremlin and Peking operate. This is how they keep boring into freedom like worms into an apple. This is the raw technique of conquest—the use of the mob—the trained and well rehearsed mob—as a bludgeon to beat down the forces of duly constituted government, to create the anarchy in which communism thrives and gains power.

Because communism is a massive aggression, it must be met by a massive defense. We must see this drama on the wide screen of global perspective. We must not think of freedom as an American family jewel locked safe within our borders. Freedom is bigger than that, bigger than any nation, than any individual. Wherever it is threat-

ened, we are threatened. Wherever communism gains ground, we inevitably lose ground.

The trouble with many of us is that while we concede that a shooting war is expensive, we have a feeling that peace ought to be available at bargain rates. The error, of course, is clear. We're not buying ships and tanks and rifles.

We're buying freedom—we're buying national security. And in the world we live in right now freedom and security have a price tag on them—a big price tag—but a price tag we must pay.

In this connection, let me say a word about our mutual security program—because this strikes at the heart of the matter. The popular cry of "giveaway" has been directed at this program. It is referred to by its opponents as "foreign aid." Indeed, I doubt if any program in our history has been so maligned, so misunderstood. Actually, this whole program, is a part—a vital indispensable part—of our defense posture.

To call it a gift is like trucking a load of live ammo up to your buddies in the line, and saying, "This is a little gift, boys, in case things start to get hot." The simple truth, of course, is that when you face a worldwide enemy, you use a worldwide strategy of defense. If you don't, you get boxed in—and by then your line of defense has shriveled to your own doorstep. When that happens you've lost your chance to buy defense. You're in the market for survival.

The recent summit conference didn't actually happen. It exploded on the launching pad—because Khrushchev wanted it to explode.

But this very failure drove home to us a lesson that we cannot learn too well—the fact that the Kremlin grand strategy is to split the free world alliance. And the reason they seek to split it is because a solid NATO mass of power is the prime roadblock to Communist ambitions for world conquest.

That is precisely why we must seek an ever closer relationship with the nations that stand beside us in opposition to the Soviet grand strategy. That is why mutual security is not a slogan, not a catchword. It's the life insurance policy of the free world.

The closer identification of ourselves with other free nations—this welding together of our common energies and purposes into our shield of freedom must not remain a wistful dream. It must be made a hard reality—a policy, not just a proposal. To this end we must think big if we are going to be big. We must welcome every opportunity—indeed, we must create opportunities to strengthen the sense of oneness, of solidarity that is the basic source of free world strength.

Barriers must be broken down, bridges must be built to bring us ever nearer to our friends—in a world where freedom needs all the friends it can find.

The history of America is the history of the transfusion of vitality, of energy, of talent, yes, of genius, that we have received from foreign lands through immigration. No other land, surely, has excelled Italy as a source of these gifts and those qualities that have contributed so much to the development and prosperity of our Nation. Indeed, your own fine veterans organization is a living and dynamic symbol of the historic blood brotherhood that exists between America and the great Italian nation. It is this spirit of brotherhood, of solidarity that must be extended throughout the entire free world—if we are to present the massive and impregnable shield that fends off the driving blows of communism.

Let us be thankful, each of us in his own heart, that we meet here tonight as free men. Let us feel, too, what we have a right to feel—the pride of men who have fought in freedom's name—of men who have fought to preserve the things we hold dearer than



life: the right of free man to his personal beliefs, to his sense of dignity, to the shaping and control of his own destiny.

The freedom we fought for—that Americans have fought for on all the battlefields of our history—cost many lives, many sacrifices, many sorrows. Let us pledge ourselves, therefore, to protect and defend it. It is the most precious heritage we possess. It is the most precious legacy we can leave our children.

## Citizenship Day and Constitution Week, 1960

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I include the President's proclamation designating the week of September 17 through 23, 1960, as "Constitution Week" and also a reprint of an article from the September 13, 1959, issue of the New Orleans Times-Picayune by Comdr. Robert W. Collins, U.S. Navy Reserve. They follow:

### CITIZENSHIP DAY AND CONSTITUTION WEEK, 1960

#### A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Whereas our life as a nation is founded upon the Constitution of the United States, the oldest and most tested written Constitution in the world; and

Whereas it is fitting that our citizens, both native born and naturalized, observe the birthday of the Constitution and reaffirm their determination to support its principles, which have a universal appeal and application and are an inspiration to freedom-loving people everywhere; and

Whereas by a joint resolution approved February 29, 1952 (66 Stat. 9), the Congress designated the 17th day of September of each year as "Citizenship Day" in commemoration of the signing of the Constitution on September 17, 1787, and in recognition of those citizens who have come of age and those who have been naturalized during the year; and

Whereas by a joint resolution approved August 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 932), the Congress requested the President to designate the week beginning September 17 of each year as "Constitution Week," a time for study and observance of the acts which resulted in the formation of the Constitution; and

Whereas the aforesaid resolutions of the Congress authorize the President to issue annually a proclamation calling for the observance of Citizenship Day and Constitution Week:

Now, therefore, I, Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States of America, call upon the appropriate officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on Citizenship Day, September 17, 1960; and I urge Federal, State, and local officials, as well as all religious, civic, educational, and other organizations, to hold appropriate ceremonies on that day designed to give our people a clearer understanding of their rights, responsibilities, and opportunities as citizens of the United States.

I also designate the period beginning September 17 and ending September 23, 1960, as "Constitution Week"; and I urge the people of the United States to observe that week with appropriate ceremonies and activities in

their schools and churches and in other suitable places.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 15th day of March in the year of our Lord 1960, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 184th.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

By the President:

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER,  
Secretary of State.

[From the Times-Picayune, Sept. 13, 1959]  
HISTORY OF U.S. CONSTITUTION PROVES IT HAD  
TO BE GOOD

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—President Eisenhower at the request of Congress has proclaimed September 17 as "Citizenship Day," and the week beginning Thursday as "Constitution Week," a time for study and observance of the acts which resulted in the formation of the Constitution. This article traces the early history of the document, commenting on the impact it has had on the lives of Americans from Washington to Eisenhower.)

(By Comdr. Robert W. Collins, U.S.N.R.)

When I accepted this invitation to give a message on appreciation of the U.S. Constitution from the viewpoint of a Naval Reserve legal-specialist officer, I did so in serious thoughts and reflections on that day so many years ago when I was first commissioned in the U.S. Naval Reserve and swore "that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same."

In celebrating the 172d anniversary of the adoption of the U.S. Constitution, we are paying just tribute to the very foundation of our Government, that is, the Constitution itself.

On the 17th of September 1787, a convention of delegates of the people of the United States, selected from the Original Thirteen States, adopted and made public that document, which consisted of a preamble and seven articles expressed in the language of the common law.

When accepted and ratified by those States on behalf of the people of these United States, our Charter of Government came into being.

It should be remembered that the Constitution at that stage in American history was much clearer in its definition of responsibility and its imposition of obligation on its citizens and member States than at a shortly later date in our history.

Four years later there came into force and effect the first 10 amendments, commonly called then and at all times since, including the present moment in history, the Bill of Rights. These early amendments did not alter in any manner the form of our constitutional government. However, they did write into the charter itself certain rights, largely of the individual, guaranteed to them by their Government in this basic compact of their own creation.

Perhaps the Constitution was better understood in its terms and in its meaning at the time of its adoption than it is presently understood, although thoughtful Americans have at all times recognized that the obligations of citizenship are implicit and inherent in the Constitution. To support and defend the Constitution is part of the oath required in all services, but it is a definite obligation on all citizens with or without a formal oath. The struggle to maintain the Constitution of the United States is an unending one, and we would do well to remember the old adage that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

As we take time from our ordinary pursuits to honor such an event as the adoption of our Constitution, it is well for us to con-

sider whether or not the American people had the same appreciation then as we now have of this basic instrument of our lives and Government.

The people did understand the document, but appreciation and support was far from unanimous. History teaches us that only 55 of the 65 delegates of the Constitution convention attended that convention. Only 12 of the Thirteen Original States were represented in the deliberations. Of the delegates in attendance participating in the drafting of the Constitution, 16 failed or refused to sign the document at the time of its adoption. When the secrecy was broken and the proposed plan was published, a tempest of debate over its merits began to blow. Critics fell upon it. Scarcely a single sentence or line of the Constitution escaped attack. While this public debate over the plan was in full course, conventions duly elected in the States assembled to pass upon it.

Within 3 months three States ratified it, Delaware and New Jersey and Pennsylvania, after a hot contest. Early in 1788, Georgia and Connecticut added their approval. By a close vote Massachusetts accepted it in February. Maryland and South Carolina soon followed. The New Hampshire convention, at first opposed or hesitant, decided favorably before the end of June. Nine States, the number necessary to make the Constitution effective and binding between the States so ratifying same, had now made their fateful decision. Two large States wavered. In New York and Virginia the result was long in doubt, and it was not until the late summer of 1788 that New York and Virginia ratified on the same day. Two States still remained aloof. North Carolina withheld its approval until November 1789, and Rhode Island, which had sent no delegates to the convention, would have nothing to do with the new Constitution until the spring of 1790, when it added its own ratification. Upon that event the full acceptance of the charter was accomplished. It had stood the test of scrutiny and searching criticism and survived. Its great ideal, its great body of principles, its great hope for the human race then became the basic charter of the United States binding and effective at the same time on all of the people in all of the States of our great Nation.

If proof be needed that the Constitution was clear and explicit, permit me to show briefly how that document provided the basic authority for the existence of that department of the Government in which we of the Navy League have particular interest. The Department of the Navy exists due to the following items:

Article I, section 8, provides:

"The Congress shall have power—

- (13) To provide and maintain a Navy;
- (14) To make rules for the Government and regulation of the land and naval forces;
- (18) To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

The only other reference to the Department of the Navy in the Constitution is contained in article II, section 2(1), which provides: "The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States."

It may be interesting to note that during its first years the Navy operated without the benefit of being a separate department. It was a great soldier-statesman who urged the creation of a permanent Navy and the founding of the Department of the Navy, which was accomplished April 30, 1798. Washington's recommendation hereon contained the following language, which we cherish: "To

secure respect of a neutral flag requires a naval force, organized and ready to vindicate it from insults and aggression. This may even prevent the necessity of going to war by discouraging belligerent powers from committing such violations of the rights of the neutral party as may, first or last, leave no other option." The prime mission of the Navy Department was then, as it is now, to assist the people of the United States to provide for their common defense, and this is one of the people's prime obligations under the Constitution.

When the Constitution was adopted our Nation was living in a period described at that time as "These are the times that try men's souls." There have been various times during our history when the expression would have been appropriate and it is particularly appropriate today. We are fortunate that the framers of the Constitution were moralists. They were to a man moralists to the degree that they held that every right has its corresponding responsibility. They knew that benefits and rights flow from the fulfillment of just and honorable obligations.

The Constitution as framed by the great Convention and reluctantly and somewhat grudgingly ratified by the American States was at the same time the wisest and the noblest assertion of constitutional morality in the annals of statecraft. If the Founding Fathers were dubious of the future of that Constitution, it was not they questioned its wisdom so much as they doubted the willingness of successive generations of American citizens to accept its wise restraints and fulfill its implied and inherent obligations. Washington himself was very reserved as to the merits of the Constitution, but as months passed he came to feel that the result had been wiser than he had anticipated. After stating that the powers of Government had been wisely distributed so as to prevent any undue concentration of power in any one man or body of men, he stated that the new Government would not be other than good, "so long as there shall remain any virtue in the body of the people."

It is recorded in our history that the great Delegate from Pennsylvania, Benjamin Franklin, with tears in his eyes implored his fellow Delegates to sign the compact. He said in an answer to those who saw fatal objections in the Constitution: "There is no form of government but what may be a blessing to the people if well administered for a course of years, and can only end in despotism, as other forms have done before it, when the people shall become so corrupted as to need despotic government, being incapable of any other."

In these statements, Washington and Franklin were giving similar advice and warning of an earlier statesman of our colonial era. It was William Penn who expressed the same principle in this simple analogy. He said: "Governments, like clocks, go from the motion men give them; and as governments are made and moved by men, so by them they are ruined, too. Therefore, governments depend upon men rather than men upon governments."

Our Constitution, as a scheme of government, is a government under law, and not under men. Nevertheless, our Government depends upon its citizens to fulfill their individual responsibilities in the manner set forth in the precepts handed to us by those great early Americans we have mentioned. The Constitution is the organic expression of our national unity and has brought unbounded blessings to the millions of Americans that have come and gone.

The great English historian, Macaulay, nearly 70 years after the adoption of the Constitution, made this studied criticism: "Your Constitution is all sail and no anchor." The terms of that critique stimulate my interest. What that great writer

probably had in mind was the suggestion that no written document could wholly restrain the excesses of democracy. His underlying suggestion is not incorrect, but possibly it would be more accurate to state that the Constitution has proved to be more of a rudder than an anchor. No state of human society is wholly static; there was no occasion for the Constitution to be an anchor. Its purpose was, and is, to guide rather than to hold.

Another great and disinterested witness of American institutions rendered his opinion on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of the American Constitution. Gladstone, the English statesman, wrote the committee in charge of that celebration: "I have always regarded that Constitution as the most remarkable work known to me in modern times to have been produced by the human intellect, at a single stroke, so to speak, in its application to political affairs." We have reason to consider that he believed most strongly that opinion, for earlier the same Gladstone had written the following: "The American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

We Americans and generations which follow us will do well on occasions such as this if we will remember the advice of the ancient proverb in our actions in relation to the Constitution of the United States: "Remove not the ancient landmark, which thy fathers have set."

### Brooklyn Polish-American Home of Cleveland Celebrates 25th Birthday

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, June 12, 1960, the Brooklyn Polish-American Home of Cleveland celebrated its 25th anniversary. On that occasion a silver anniversary banquet was held at the home, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. E. Szukalski, president of the Brooklyn Polish-American Home, Inc.

It was my pleasure to speak at this banquet and to pay tribute to the great work that has been accomplished through this organization for the civic, cultural, and religious advancement of the city of Cleveland.

By leave previously granted, I insert in the RECORD my address on the 25th anniversary of the Brooklyn Polish-American Home:

I am very happy to participate in the 25th anniversary observance of the Brooklyn Polish-American Home. This home is a landmark in Greater Cleveland and a beacon light for many of the finest citizens in my district. It serves as a landmark for all to observe that here stands a tribute to those who came to our country and to our city from Poland to build a new life in freedom and to help us build this great country. It also serves as a beacon light for the rich culture, traditions, and religious dedication which mark the life and times of the Polish Nation throughout 1,000 years of history. The brick and mortar as well as the decorative features of this building would be meaningless without the spirit these thoughts convey. This, then, is the spirit in which we meet here today.

How comforting it is to reflect on the manner in which Americans of Polish origin have prospered and climbed the ladders of success in these United States. In all walks of life—the professions, the religious, the business world, our scientific and industrial life, in the arts and in government—we see the positive contributions of the American of Polish extraction. All this was accompanied by hard work and personal sacrifices. Nor must you see these results as a destiny fulfilled because the success story must be repeated in each generation. This is part of the story of America in which each of us are players and in which all of us carry responsibilities.

With this, the beauties and inspirations of Polish culture have been preserved and passed on to the coming generation. This, too, is part of the American story. It has always been the diversity of our people which has given the inner strength to our country. We are not a one-culture nation, nor are we a monolithic people who look alike, think alike, and act alike. We are a nation of many cultures, a nation in which native cultures from many distant lands have taken roots and have flourished. This, in turn, has given our Nation a treasure chest of values unequaled among the nations of the world. But with all this diversity, we are a people who are bound together in a common cause which takes its purpose from those great moral values and political ideals which have been the inspiration in all generations of Western civilization. These bonds of unity reach into the heart and mind of all our people. This, too, is part of the American story, that part which forms the hub around which the hopes and high expectations of our Founding Fathers have taken form and substance.

But there is another part to the American story which makes up the contemporary chapter. In our times, all that we hold to be dear as life itself is being challenged by a crude, noisy, but determined tyranny on the march. That tyranny is Russian communism, which today holds the land of your forefathers in a pitiless grip, which seeks to destroy 1,000 years of Polish heritage and to replace it with a soulless ideology. The chains of imperial Russian communism have been dropped over more than a score of once free and independent nations. And the appetite of conquest has not been satisfied. The Russians boast they are going to make the entire world their empire. Every still free nation is marked, but for conquest. No nation, no people, are exempt from the master plan the Muscovites are now attempting to impose upon the world.

It is fitting, therefore, on this occasion that we should turn our thoughts to captive Poland. By so doing we can catch a glimpse of what the Russians have in store for us and thereby we shall find the course of action our Nation must pursue in the immediate years ahead. For those who may doubt the true Russian intentions toward the United States, let me quote no less an authority on this subject than Tzar Khrushchev. Last September Khrushchev visited the United States on the invitation of the present administration in Washington. Within 1 week after departing our shores he visited Communist China to take part in the 10th anniversary of the Communist seizure of power in that country. Arriving at the airport in Peking, he made this public statement: "We Communists believe in just wars, that is, wars of liberation through which we liberate people from capitalism." There can be no doubt of the meaning of this declaration. It means the Russians offer us peaceful surrender or a hot war. They allow for no other alternative in their global plans. It would appear that Khrushchev's visit to the United States and the reception given him by those who should know better only made him bolder in his claims.



The Congress of the United States, on the other hand, was not deluded by the Russian call for peaceful coexistence. Only a few weeks before President Eisenhower announced his invitation to Khrushchev to visit our country, Congress enacted the Captive Nations Week resolution. This is now Public Law 86-90. As you know, this law designates the third week of July as Captive Nations Week, a time for the American people to recall the sad plight of the people in these Russian occupied nations and to rededicate ourselves to the support of their just aspirations for liberty and independence. This law made the dictator Khrushchev furious—almost as frightened as he was over the U-2 incident. Vice President Nixon was in Moscow as the guest of Khrushchev one day after Congress passed the law. Khrushchev asked him: "How could you do this to us." Apparently he expected much better treatment from the Vice President. I have wondered many times since whether the invitation to Khrushchev to visit our country was recommended by Vice President Nixon as a means of demonstrating that he knew how to deal with the Russians when they became angry. The Vice President has never disclaimed his connection with this political blunder of the century so I continue to wonder how important a part he played in this farce on the American people.

Neither Khrushchev's blustering nor his official visit to our country can remove or weaken the determination by Congress to keep alive the hopes for liberty and independence in Poland and the other captive countries. That law remains on the books until all the countries behind the Russian Iron Curtain are free.

It was my privilege to introduce this resolution in the House of Representatives. I worked to the limit of my abilities to cause its enactment. I remain dedicated to its high purposes.

The language and spirit of that law points the way for a new foreign policy under a new administration in Washington next January. I say this for two basic reasons. The first is that the law makes a finding that the desire for liberty and independence by the people of the captive nations constitutes a powerful deterrent to war and one of the best hopes for a just and lasting peace. So long as our allies behind the Iron Curtain, the captive non-Russian people, remain united with us in the spirit of human freedom, the Russian imperialists will not dare to launch a hot war. If they do, the Poles and other captive peoples will seize upon this opportunity to fall upon their Russian tormentors and destroy them. Thus, the Russians are certain to end up in total destruction of their empire. The only salvation for the Russians is for them to give up their empire of fear and to retreat behind their ethnographical frontiers—as did the Golden Hordes of the Mongols many centuries ago.

My second reason is that the American people have become fed up with the threats, boasts, and insults of the Russian tyrants. They are demanding a realistic policy toward the Russians to get out of all the captive promise of peace with justice. We can no longer stand by while the captive people call out for their emancipation. The time has arrived when we must exert a relentless political, economic, and diplomatic pressure on the Russians to get out of all the captive nations or face the wrath of a thoroughly aroused free world. We have the military strength to back up such a policy and we had better act before it is too late.

Only last week the world was reminded of the endless struggles of the Polish Nation to regain its freedom. Riots broke out there again over the denial of religious freedom to those devout people. Not one word of protest against the Russian-inspired action to destroy the historic faith of the Poles was

made by official Washington. This is but another example of inert government, of government by absentee leaders, of government that must be changed if we as a nation are to measure up to the challenge which faces us.

The Brooklyn Polish-American home has been a beacon light these past 25 years for a people who know the meaning of faith in the future. I urge you to share this light with all your fellow Americans, to lead the way in calling out for justice for the long suffering people of Poland. In so doing you will be acting in the finest American traditions because we are a people dedicated to justice for all nations and all people.

## Legislative Record of 86th Congress

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. JOHN LESINSKI

OF MICHIGAN

#### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, when the 86th Congress adjourns sine die this fall, it will have, I am sure, written an impressive legislative record for the betterment of our Nation and its citizens. As we recess at this time, I believe it would be well to review some of our actions thus far and to look at the work remaining to be done. After the elections this fall, I am confident that we who will be reelected to the 87th Congress can look forward to receiving cooperation from a friendly administration in the enactment of progressive and enlightened legislation to secure and enhance America's future.

I have been pleased and gratified by a number of actions which have been taken in fields in which I have been especially interested.

I was particularly pleased to see both Houses of Congress produce programs to extend Federal aid for school construction purposes. Having made close and careful study of the classroom shortage problem in my own district, I realized that Federal aid was necessary to help not only my area but also the other States and local school districts. As you know, I have introduced a number of bills on the subject, and one of my suggestions on a loan program was adopted in part by the administration. I have maintained that one of the greatest investments we can make today to insure continuation of our way of life is in the boys and girls of America who will grow up to be the future citizens of this great Nation. If we are to triumph over the ideologies that seek to destroy our way of life and form of government, we must see that these future citizens are trained and ready to meet the challenges of the future. To do this, we must start by providing facilities within which to educate them. I look forward to completing action on this legislation when Congress reconvenes this fall and to formulating new programs to meet new needs in the education of our children.

Another area in which I have been seeking legislative action is on the problems which confront the economically

distressed areas throughout the Nation. Automation, changes in the consumer market, an ever-increasing population rate are all making their impact on the labor market and causing pockets of unemployment and depression in our country. Such conditions are to the detriment of the entire country. Coming from one such area, which suffers one of the highest rates of unemployment, I have introduced and sought action on a program to extend Federal assistance in the rehabilitation of these areas and to provide jobs for the jobless. It was heartening to see the Congress pass this vitally important legislation, but it was extremely disappointing to see the President veto the measure. I hope, Mr. Speaker, that when we return this matter will be again brought up and favorable action secured on a program to meet the needs of these depressed areas.

With approval of the rivers and harbors bill, I saw the realization of a project on which I have been working for several years—the improvement of the Trenton Channel in the Detroit River. This is one aspect of my program to enhance the economic welfare of my own area, which, of course, will ultimately benefit the State of Michigan and the Nation as a whole. I was pleased to secure the cooperation of my colleagues in the House and in the Senate in obtaining approval and funds for the implementation of this project this year. And I look forward to securing similar approval in the succeeding Congress on projects which I have in varying stages of completion and others which I will initiate to improve the economic climate in my area, by making available the deepwater channel and port facilities that industry is always seeking for their expansion programs.

As a member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, I have been actively working on the problems of the postal and civil service employees. We have been successful in having granted to these worthy citizens a much needed cost-of-living pay increase which puts their salaries more in line with those in private industry. The committee has reported for favorable action a number of other measures important to the welfare and well-being of our civil servants. Among them are three of my bills, one to provide a health and hospitalization benefits program for retired civil service employees, another to protect postal employees from sudden and unjustified salary cuts, and another to establish a more equitable salary schedule for employees promoted from one grade to another to provide for an incentive for the promotion of the better qualified people. I shall actively seek final approval of these measures when we reconvene in August.

It was my pleasure to support and see passage of the civil rights bill this year to insure that every citizen in the United States will be allowed to exercise his constitutionally guaranteed right to vote for the people he wishes to have represent him in public office.

I had hoped for favorable action on my proposals to revise the Federal income tax structure so as to give the in-

dividual taxpayer and small businessman relief and to eliminate excise taxes which had been imposed during emergency periods. You will recall, Mr. Speaker, that my bills were drafted to provide this tax relief without any loss of revenue which the Federal Government needs to provide the services that our citizens need and demand. By closing some of the loopholes and special concessions in the tax laws, this purpose can be accomplished. However, in the absence of such revision and realizing that the Federal Government must have revenue to continue functioning, I reluctantly joined in the passage of another year's extension of the excise tax laws. I strongly feel that serious consideration must be given to the tax situation and I shall continue my efforts to have action taken.

All of us are very much concerned with the plight of our older citizens who must live on fixed incomes while the cost of living spirals ever upward. The passage by the House of Representatives of a bill to provide for increased benefits under the existing social security programs and to authorize a new program to help the retired folks meet the high costs of hospitalization and medical care is, I believe, a clear indication that we are aware of and responsive to their needs.

Mr. Speaker, much remains to be done in the months ahead, not only on the subjects which I have mentioned here briefly but on numerous measures for the welfare of our Nation and our citizens. When the final session of the 86th Congress comes to a close this fall, our record, individually and collectively, will demonstrate to the American people that we have acted wisely, judiciously, and in their, and the Nation's, best interests.

### A Reminder by Francis Walter

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. GORDON H. SCHERER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. SCHERER. Mr. Speaker, FRANCIS WALTER, chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities, delivered an outstanding and memorable address at the Wyoming Monument commemorative exercises, Wyoming, Pa., which should be read by every American in these days of Communist aggression. Mr. Speaker, his timely warning to all of us follows:

Come with me as we walk back through the corridors of time a century and a half and more. We find ourselves right here in this beautiful valley which is the favorite gathering place of Indian tribes who come from miles around. Here we see the Six Nations of the Iroquois in their tribal conferences, and here we see an area which the white man covets. Then we see the Indians, over the strong opposition of King Hedrick, greatest of the Mohawk chiefs, deeding this very land to the white man.

As we linger in this valley, the shot heard around the world pierces the quiet of this

very air. The Revolutionary War begins. Practically all of the able-bodied men leave here to serve in Washington's army to fight for freedom from British rule. The attraction of this valley does not go unheeded, for now we are in June of 1778, and we witness a combined force of Indians, British troops, and Tories under General Butler, who have set out from the village of Queen Esther, then the Iroquois monarch in New York. They have traveled by canoe down the Susquehanna. By July 1 they have captured the northern half of the valley and have reached Mount Lookout, leaving behind them a trail of blood and death. Their progress through the valley is marked by methodical massacre of everyone who falls into their hands—men, women, and children. We now behold them as they stand astride Mount Lookout, where they map their plans to pillage and sack the remaining villages.

In the valley, besides the women and children, there are only old men, boys too young to serve in Washington's army, and men of military age too sick to serve. Under the leadership of Cols. Zebulon Butler and Nathan Denison, they organize a force some 300 strong. Though outnumbered 3 to 1, they march out of Forty Fort on the morning of July 3, 1778, to meet an enemy they know they have no chance of defeating.

The British troops wait in their concealed positions until the Americans are within 300 feet—and then open fire. The Indians attack and fold the left flank of the American force. The battle itself lasts scarcely 30 minutes. The American ranks are decimated. The survivors surrender or try to flee.

The end of the battle, however, does not mean that the bloodletting is to end. Instead, it marks the beginning of the Wyoming massacre which lasts until at least the following morning. On the battlefield and around the Indian campfires that night, we see Americans who had surrendered honorably on the field of battle and other inhabitants of the valley who had been captured, being put to death by savage torture. Some have their bodies pierced by spears. Others are burned at the stake.

We grimace as we look toward Bloody Rock and see over a dozen Americans executed by Queen Esther herself. We shudder as the Indians hold them—one by one—singing the Indian death chant, while Queen Esther crushes their skulls with a huge maul.

Slowly you and I plod back again to the 20th century, and we find ourselves today with certain questions which we must ask. Why did this feeble band not flee as soon as word of the advancing enemy forces reached them? Did they not realize the futility of engaging in mortal combat an enemy that outnumbered them; that was fresh from victory after victory; that was infinitely better equipped and trained?

My friends, the answer to these questions rings through the ages until today. It is this—that there are certain causes for which men are willing to give their lives.

"Give me liberty or give me death"—"I regret that I have but one life to give for my country." Where are these voices today?

Instead, we hear: "I would rather crawl on my knees to Moscow, than die under an atom bomb." Or—"It would be better to live under communism than to risk death and destruction in a thermonuclear war."

If we could bring to this scene today, here on July 4, 1960, those brave men and boys who were massacred here 182 years ago, I am confident they would utter these words: "We would rather that our bodies be blown to bits by all the destructive physical force of the international Communist empire, than to succumb to communism which destroys the soul and the mind, as well as the body."

Was the Battle of Wyoming—and the Wyoming Massacre—a needless waste of

American lives? An 1837 petition to the Congress from the people of this valley made the following statement:

"The blood and tears shed at Wyoming were not shed in vain. Perhaps few incidents during the war provoked stronger sensations of horror and pity, throughout Europe, than the Wyoming Massacre. Perhaps few circumstances had so powerful a tendency to discredit, in public estimation, the arms and efforts of the enemy or had a stronger influence in arousing the people of the whole civilized world in behalf of the American cause."

Yes, hundreds of people died in this valley on July 3, 1778. But they did not die in vain. Their blood, their sacrifice, not only strengthened the resolve of the American armies, but were vital factors in rallying world support to the cause of the Colonies. In this sense, it was a defeat for the enemy. In death, the people of this valley achieved a victory.

A little over 3 years ago, the people of Hungary rose up against their Communist oppressors in what was deemed a completely hopeless cause. To the amazement of the world, they utterly defeated the Red occupation armies and won a complete initial victory. Then the Soviet Union threw in new massive forces. The Hungarians begged the free world, in God's name, to help them. But the most powerful free nations on earth responded with nothing but pious words and phrases, and, since that time, have welcomed the "Butcher of Budapest" everywhere within their borders. And so the people of Hungary were slaughtered by the tens of thousands. Many thousands more were shipped off to slave labor camps in Siberia—and Hungary today still lives under Communist tyranny.

Did the Hungarian freedom fighters die in vain? Like the Wyoming Valley Army, will they win a victory in defeat? To paraphrase the petition of the people of this valley to Congress in 1837, few incidents "provoked stronger sensations of horror and pity" than the Hungarian massacre and few circumstances "had so powerful a tendency to discredit \* \* \* the arms and efforts of the enemy or had a stronger influence in rousing the people of the whole civilized world" in behalf of the Hungarian and the whole anti-Communist cause.

May I again ask: Did the Hungarian freedom fighters die in vain? The answer to that question will not be known until history records the last battle in the struggle between communism and the forces of freedom. In the ascendancy of the Communist conspiracy, it is reliably estimated that at least 40 million human souls have been murdered. In Red China alone, the most conservative estimates are that 20 million human souls have been crushed by this human meat grinder. It is almost impossible for us, as we stand in this peaceful valley, to comprehend just what these statistics impart. All the wars in history have not taken anything like this number of human lives. Let me give you at least a faint idea of what these statistics mean.

Let us suppose that when this ceremony is ended we were to embark on a tour that took us to every corner of our native State, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that, after we had covered every inch of its territory from north to south and east to west, we went into the neighboring State of New Jersey and did the same thing there; then we traveled south to Delaware; west again through every mile of the State of Maryland; then into the District of Columbia, our Nation's Capital; and finally all through the State of Virginia.

Let us suppose that on this tour we saw not a living soul, but that everywhere we went in each one of these six formerly populous States we saw nothing but corpses—thousands, hundreds of thousands, millions



of them. We would then have some idea of what, according to the most conservative estimates, the Communists have done to the people of China alone.

West Virginia, Kentucky, and Ohio would be added to the list if I were to use the higher estimates of the human slaughter committed by the Chinese Reds. It would be beyond our ability to imagine, even in a gruesome nightmare, each one of these millions of deaths taking place one by one—many of them as a result of fiendish torture.

This is an appalling picture, a picture painted by a monstrously inhuman regime—a regime which some people in this country and some of our allies say should be recognized by the United States and admitted to the United Nations as a peace-loving nation.

Today, we hope that, with God's grace, nothing like what has happened in Russia, Hungary, in China, Tibet, and Eastern Europe will ever take place in this country. But we must not think that it cannot possibly take place here. Our enemy is rapidly extending his power throughout the world. His agents are growing in strength in every nation that has so far been spared Red bloodletting. To date, we have failed to stop him. Today, he is not only entrenched 90 miles from our shores, but has thousands of agents within our borders. They are in our schools, our PTA's, our churches, civic groups, our entertainment media—in every phase of our national life—and are growing in strength. This I know from incontrovertible evidence and testimony presented before the Committee on Un-American Activities. The enemy is working day and night to destroy our freedoms and our Government, just as surely and with as deadly a purpose as that of the British, Indians, and Tories in the Revolution.

What can we do now to assure that it will not happen here?

My friends, the hour is late. We must begin today to do everything in our power to see that the enemy forces entrenched in our society are eliminated, beginning on the local community level and going on up through the highest levels of our political, economic, and social structure.

We must insist that our Government do everything in its power to destroy the international forces of communism which threaten not only our lives and our freedom, but every advance wrought by thousands of years of human civilization in every part of the globe.

Today we know the enemy is at hand. He himself has told us so over and over again. And he has told us, too, just what he intends to do with us. "We will bury you," he says.

Today, unlike our Wyoming Valley forebears, we have all the tools, the weapons, the strength, needed to defeat our foe. But we have refused—and are still refusing—to make full use of them. We lack the will. We seem to lack the devotion to freedom that all men must have if they are to remain free.

The Great Wall of China was designed and built centuries ago to be impregnable. Its massive strength was tested time and time again by direct physical assault. But three times within a single generation enemy forces pierced this barrier, not by reason of physical strength, but by bribing the guards. In this hour we know that the military might of the free world is such that we can destroy in a matter of hours any aggregation which might unleash physical attack upon us. Like the walls of ancient China, our armed might appears to keep us invulnerable. How about the guards? At this very moment, while I am speaking to you, hundreds of Communists and other subversives who at one time were denied security clearances to serve on merchant vessels have now gained Coast Guard documentation to serve on the merchant vessels which are vital conduits for

our defense—all because of strained constructions by the courts which fail to recognize the conspiratorial nature of the Communist operation.

While I am speaking to you at this very hour, there are over 100 employees of the Federal Government who were dismissed as security risks, but who have since gained reemployment in the Government, because of still other decisions by the courts which have all but destroyed our loyalty security program.

While I am speaking to you now, the tie-lines and lease-lines carrying security information out of the Pentagon itself, and the North Atlantic Cable, are serviced by the American Communications Association, which is controlled, lock, stock and barrel, by the Communist Party.

While I am speaking to you now, traitorous American citizens who are international Communist agents, are coming and going around the world with U.S. passports issued to them because of the breakdown in our passport control system.

Yes, my friends, our freedom is at this instant imperiled, not by lack of military might, but by lack of the spirit, vision and courage which prompted our Wyoming Valley forebears to challenge with their all, that force which threatened them.

These are things we must think about today as we remember and honor the spirit and the deeds of the early settlers of this valley and the way many of them died. They have given you and me, each one of us, the most precious thing of life—freedom and honor.

We leave this brief ceremony then with this question which each must answer to himself: Will I be true to the memory of our Wyoming Valley forebears who gave their all for the cause of freedom?

## Veterans' Insurance Legislation

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting in the RECORD a letter which I have written to the Honorable EDITH NOURSE ROGERS regarding her erroneous remarks which appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 2, 1960, on page 15822. I trust this letter will serve to correct the misinformation which is being disseminated. The letter follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.,  
COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS,  
Washington, D.C.

HON. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. ROGERS: I am writing regarding the erroneous statements which you made on the floor of the House on July 2, 1960, which appear on page 15822 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I was not in error when I stated that the Subcommittee on Insurance voted unanimously against favorable consideration of bills to reopen the national service life insurance program. The Subcommittee on Insurance considered this matter on two occasions. On March 30, 1960, with 4 out of 5 members present it considered all of the insurance bills before it, reported four bills and passed over the remainder, including the national service life insurance bills, without action.

On April 27, 1960, the subcommittee met with all members present for the specific purpose of reconsidering the bills to provide for reopening the national service life insurance program. At that time the subcommittee voted unanimously to defer action on the national service life insurance bills. The subcommittee made no plans for subsequent reconsideration at that meeting. There have been no subsequent meetings by the Subcommittee on Insurance and there has been no discussion by the subcommittee regarding reconsideration of these bills.

You state that the subcommittee never turned down these proposals. This is contrary to the facts. The subcommittee had these proposals before it on two separate occasions and passed over or deferred action. In your remarks you expressed the hope that I would ask the Committee on Rules to grant a rule for the consideration of this legislation. You are advised that I took such action immediately following my attempt to secure a vote on this legislation.

Both you and the minority clerk received notices of all committee and subcommittee meetings. Minutes of the committee reflect that you did not attend either of the subcommittee meetings where the action described above occurred. Since you did not attend the meetings and did not consult the minutes of the committee, it seems to me you should have at least shown me the courtesy of checking these points with me before making these incorrect statements for publication in the RECORD.

I expect to place this letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to correct your erroneous inference.

Sincerely yours,

OLIN E. TEAGUE,  
Chairman.

## Summary of Poll Results

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, I have recently conducted an opinion poll among my constituents of the Seventh District of Indiana. I believe the tabulation of the responses will be of interest and significance to my colleagues.

Continued stiff opposition to communism is supported by Seventh District no inclination to back down to the Russia and the attempts of some Americans to belittle our own strength, voters show no inclination to back down to the Russians. Many say such a retreat would lead to our eventual collapse.

One of the questions asked if the United States should retreat from its position in West Berlin, where the free world forces show the day-to-day living contrasts with life under communism in East Berlin. Despite Khrushchev's ultimatums, 95 percent of those responding said the United States should not abandon West Berlin. Less than 2 percent said we should withdraw and 3 percent declined to give an opinion.

On the subject of recognizing the Communist government of China, only 8 percent advised such recognition and an overwhelming 85 percent said we should not; 7 percent were undecided.

Opinion is sharply divided on the adequacy of our defense spending—42 percent believe the United States should spend more money for national defense; 43 percent said no more should be spent and 15 percent ventured no opinion.

About three-fourths of those responding favor reduced funds for foreign aid projects. Of the 19 percent who do not favor a cut, many commented that our aid programs should be better directed and administered.

Dissatisfaction with the Cuban regime of Fidel Castro has grown daily. This was evidenced in answers to a question as to whether the United States should continue to pledge to buy about one-third of our sugar requirements from Cuba at prices above the world level. The percent of people favoring our withdrawal from such agreements has grown steadily to an average of 88 percent; 7 percent believe we should continue to try to work with the Cubans through such agreements, and 5 percent had no opinion.

There is increasing awareness of the problems created for domestic industry by the imports from countries where labor rates are much lower than those in the United States: 73 percent of those replying favor import controls to protect local industries from foreign competition; 18 percent are opposed to such quotas; and 9 percent did not respond.

As a further indication of public sentiment in the defense and foreign affairs field, I asked if we should retain the Connally amendment which allows this country to reject the jurisdiction of the World Court. This issue is apparently not well understood by a large segment of the general public, for 26 percent said they had no opinion on this question; 61 percent favor retention of the Connally amendment; 13 percent favor its repeal.

Seventh District voters have strongly endorsed a proposal I put forth concerning the possibility of supporting schools by returning to each State a part of the Federal cigarette tax collected in that State—85 percent of those responding to a question about this said they favor such a program; 8 percent are opposed, and 7 percent have no opinion.

This was one of the most clear-cut responses on the questions affecting certain aspects of our domestic policies, and quite frankly the response surprised me. For years there have been insistent claims that our school systems required more financial support than could be maintained by local real estate taxes. Yet there has been strong opposition to Federal support on the grounds that it would lead to control and regimentation of our schools. This alternative, which would merely refund the money to the States and require that it be spent for education, guarantees that local school authorities would remain free and autonomous. In addition, questions as to whether such money should go for classroom construction only or should be used for teachers' salaries, whether it should be restricted to public schools or shared with parochial and private schools, could be left to the discretion of the States. The Federal Government would only in-

sist that it be spent in the educational system of the State according to its programs.

Opinion was not so decided on the subject of Government-sponsored medical care for social security retirees. This referred to the Forand bill, which has been rejected on two occasions, and by a large margin, in the House Committee on Ways and Means: 36 percent favor some such program; 57 percent are opposed; and 7 percent indicate no opinion.

The much-discussed soil bank was also the subject of a wide difference of opinion. Among those who checked that they are engaged in farming, 45 percent favor expansion of the soil bank to about 60 million acres, which experts say would reduce production sufficiently to meet consumption and thus avoid the problems of surplus production; 45 percent of those in farming oppose this; and 10 percent express no opinion.

Among those not in farming, 25 percent gave no comment; 21 percent favor

the expanded program, and 54 percent are opposed.

Deficit financing is frowned upon by a majority of Seventh District voters: 81 percent say we should limit national expenditures to balance the budget; 12 percent say we should not be bound to stay within income; and 7 percent are without a firm opinion.

The question of the loyalty oath which is required of students requesting aid under the National Defense Education Act elicited much interest. The repeal of the loyalty oath requirement is favored by 17 percent; 76 percent oppose its repeal.

In addition to the thousands of letters, telegrams, and phone calls I receive and the many personal visits I make throughout the district, I have found these polls of great value in assessing voter sentiment. I am encouraged by the wide and favorable response to this questionnaire and I am gratified by the careful attention given to the answers.

The results of the poll follow:

*Final summary of opinion poll conducted by Congressman William G. Bray, 7th District, Indiana*

|  | Percent |    |            |
|--|---------|----|------------|
|  | Yes     | No | No opinion |
| 1. Government-sponsored medical care for social security retirees?   | 36      | 57 | 7          |
| 2. Limiting national expenditures to balance the budget?   | 81      | 12 | 7          |
| 3. Use of import quotas to protect local industries from foreign competition?  | 73      | 18 | 9          |
| 4. Increased spending for national defense?  | 42      | 43 | 15         |
| 5. U.S. recognition of Red China?  | 8       | 85 | 7          |
| 6. Reduced funds for foreign aid?  | 74      | 19 | 7          |
| 7. Returning to each State 1/2 of the cigarette tax collected from its residents for educational uses without Federal direction? | 85      | 8  | 7          |
| 8. Giving in to the Russians by abandoning West Berlin?  | 2       | 95 | 3          |
| 9. Withdrawing from pledge to buy sugar from Cuba at above the world price?  | 88      | 7  | 5          |
| 10. Repeal of loyalty oath requirement of students receiving aid under the National Defense Education Act?                       | 17      | 76 | 7          |
| 11. Retention of the Connally amendment which allows the United States to reject the jurisdiction of the World Court?            | 61      | 13 | 26         |
| 12. Increasing the conservation reserve—soil bank—from 28,000,000 acres to 60,000,000 acres?:                                    |         |    |            |
| Those engaged in farming replied.....  | 45      | 45 | 10         |
| All others replied.....  | 21      | 54 | 25         |

## Washington Report

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. BRUCE ALGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, July 2, 1960*

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include my newsletter of July 2, 1960:

#### WASHINGTON REPORT

(By Congressman BRUCE ALGER, Fifth District, Texas)

The battle over adjournment was won by the Democrats. Instead of finishing all work and adjourning "sine die" (until the new Congress), the Democrat leadership decided to recess and to convene again in August. We could have easily finished our work. This leaves unanswered the question, "Why?" The reason will become evident later—but only to those people who concern themselves in learning what Congress is doing.

I summarized my views during consideration of the sugar bill in this way: "Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that action against Cuba is long overdue. Why subsidize your enemy? Why delay responsible action as we

have done up to this point? Why has the House Democrat leadership delayed so long in programming this bill before committee and Congress? As we face a recess adjournment instead of adjournment sine die, I am reminded once again of the failure of Democrat leadership to provide leadership. Obviously something must be done, and done now, to stop this expensive subsidy to Cuba. Meanwhile, we can let our domestic producers provide the sugar, and also buy from friendly allies." While the sugar bill is a good example of the failure of Democrat leadership, there are many others.

The minimum-wage battle wasn't over whether or not to hike the amount and increase the number of people covered, but over how much of an increase would be made in each instance. The radical and far-reaching bill brought to the floor by the Education and Labor Committee and supported by an overwhelming majority of Democrats was amended into a moderate measure by the bipartisan effort of almost all the Republicans, including me, and a goodly number of southern Democrats. The vote on the "moderating" amendment was close, 211 to 203. My own view was stated bluntly and succinctly to the House: "Mr. Chairman, I believe that the Federal Government has no constitutional authority to set wages. Therefore, I oppose minimum-wage laws." That view was supported by only 71 others in the vote on final passage. The count, 341 to 72.



All Federal employees, including postal workers, received a substantial pay raise when both Houses of Congress voted to override President Eisenhower's veto of the something-for-everybody election-year package Congress had passed earlier. Thus, we kicked another three-quarters-of-a-billion-dollar hole in the administration budget. My views on this sort of politicking were stated at the time of the vote in the House: "Mr. Speaker, in overriding the President's veto of this pay increase we have capitulated to the political pressure of lobbyists, in this case representing the postal workers' unions. We are guilty of permitting legislative dictation. If one pressure group can do it, so can others. Then in the aggregate total our representative government will fail. No longer will we have judicious study of legislation, but roughshod political dictation. This course can only result in the disintegration of our form of government and our society of free people."

"I condemn this pay raise as factually wrong and financially unsound, though politically expedient. Therefore, I voted to uphold the veto. The President's statement contains the facts, including his recommendation that the temporary 2.5 percent raise already in effect be made permanent, and indicating his willingness to go along with a further reasonable hike commensurate with increased living costs."

"That this bill goes far beyond those reasonable norms is manifest. To the extent that it does, we are simply rewarding one group—well organized Federal employees—at the expense of all other taxpayers. At this time, as much as ever, we legislators need to exercise self-discipline, letting November's votes fall where they may."

Senator BARRY GOLDWATER, of Arizona, is the guest of my final television program of the current series. Senator GOLDWATER, a frequent visitor to Dallas, discussed his new book, "The Conscience of a Conservative," with me, going into the true definitions of the terms "conservative," "liberal," and "radical." This program will be shown Sunday morning, July 10, over WFAA-TV.

## Rumanian Independence Day

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, May 15, 1960, a large rally was held in Carpatina Hall, Cleveland, to commemorate Rumanian Independence Day. It was 15 years ago last March 6 that the Russian Communists destroyed the free government of that old and honored nation and imposed upon the Rumanian people a form of tyranny which is completely alien to their rich culture, traditions, and love for human freedom. Despite these years of occupation and despoiling of their heritage, the people of Rumania stand as staunch allies of the West. It is fitting, therefore, that this Rumanian national independence observance should be held in Cleveland, Ohio, in order that the people of Rumania would be reassured that the American people have not forgotten them, and that we look forward to a restoration of their freedom and national independence.

I was privileged to address this rally and to reassure Rumanians living in the free world and those in the homeland that we have not and shall not forget their fight for freedom. Under unanimous consent I insert my address in the RECORD:

#### RUMANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

May 10 is a day of great importance to Rumanian people everywhere in the world because it is Rumanian Independence Day. In these days it has special significance because the people of Rumania have been robbed of their national independence by the Russian imperialists. It was 15 years last March 6 that the Russians destroyed the free government of that old and honored nation and imposed upon the Rumanian people a form of government which is completely alien to their rich culture, traditions, and love for human freedom. In the darkness of those 15 years the people of Rumania have never lost faith in the destiny of their nation. They remain convinced that justice will triumph throughout the world—that the cause of freemen will prevail in the affairs of nations and that Rumania will rise once again in all the splendor and beauty of her ancient civilization. It is this dedication, this unwavering conviction, which holds the people of Rumania in an unbreakable alliance with the people of the United States and all other free countries.

The people of Rumania will be prohibited from celebrating this memorable day by the alien government which has been imposed upon them by the masters of the new imperialism in Moscow. No public observance of this day will be allowed because the Russians are dedicated to destroying all hope for a return of national independence and because such public manifestations carry the possibility of getting out of hand so far as the occupiers are concerned. However, the Rumanian people will find ways to observe this historic day, despite the efforts to prevent them from doing so. What rests firmly in the hearts of men cannot be wiped out by the order of a dictator.

Rumanians in the free world will properly celebrate this day. I am happy and proud that in my district one of the most significant of these celebrations is taking place today. Free Rumanians will carry high the hopes of the captive people of Rumania. They will, as in the past, remind all those who love freedom that these past 15 years of darkness have strengthened the determination of the Rumanian people to regain their national independence. In this they will be performing a service for their adopted country, the United States, because the cause of peace with justice requires the dedication of all our citizens.

Tomorrow the second summit conference will open in Paris. There a contest will take place between men who represent the cause of human freedom and those who lead the cause of slavery for all mankind. This will be a test of justice as the foundation for a lasting peace; that is, justice for all nations and all people. The one paramount issue, the issue which rises above all others at the Paris Conference, is that of political status quo. The spotlight of public attention has been focused upon such issues as disarmament, a ban on nuclear weapons, the future status of Berlin and a free and united Germany. Important as these issues are, they avoid the critical question of human rights, the rights of nations, and the unnatural division of humanity by the Russian Communists.

It is clear beyond any reasonable doubt that the Russians are going to Paris with but one objective in mind. That objective is to force the free world leaders to accept a political status quo; that is, to put a stamp of finality upon their empire of captive na-

tions. Nor can there be any doubt that the Russian leaders desperately need this recognition. A serious internal crisis grips the vast empire of the Russian Communists. It is not an economic crisis, even though there is a critical shortage of food and consumer goods throughout the empire. It is not a crisis at the top, resulting from the constant struggle for total power which is the common characteristic of the regime. It is a political crisis brought on by the failure of the Communist regime to win the confidence and support of the people and the corresponding demand by the non-Russian peoples of the empire for a complete change in the order of things. The old order of Russian imperial communism is bankrupt. It is centuries behind the needs and aspirations of the common man. Its failures are well known to those who are its captives. The need for drastic change to avoid total collapse is evident to all who are confined behind the Iron Curtain, including Khrushchev and his crowd. It is beyond the ability of Russian imperial communism to grant the changes necessary to avoid the great human explosion which is in the making. If the Communist leaders grant the changes demanded by the realities of life they will open the floodgates to their own destruction. They cannot possibly accommodate their system to the changes needed to preserve the empire. The leaders in Moscow recognize these hard facts of life and are accordingly going to use the Paris Conference as a temporary remedy for their internal crisis.

They seek to cause the nations of the free world to associate with them in efforts to preserve the empire. The Russians insist that the captive peoples must be made to realize that there is a finality to their unhappy state of life, that there is no hope for their future, that they must make their peace with communism and adjust to the imposed peace of Moscow.

The Russian leaders also need a legal license to employ whatever methods become necessary to hold the empire together. They feel they must neutralize the conscience of the West so that there can be no public protest or legal proceedings in the United Nations against such future actions as they may find necessary, including genocide and the other crimes against humanity. This is the insurance policy they want the leaders of the free world to underwrite at Paris.

So, to secure these objectives the Russians propose a status quo and Khrushchev has announced that this will be his goal at the Paris meeting.

Now the question is how will the leaders of the free world meet this challenge? Up to this moment there is no evidence available to the public which would indicate what we might do or not do to prevent a Russian victory on this critical issue. However, it is clear to all that if President Eisenhower fails to raise in principle the right of all nations to self-determination, to self-government, in the context of the Captive Nations Week resolution as defined in Public Law 86-90, the Russians will win their point by default. Khrushchev has made it clear in public statements that he considers the basic question of the Paris meeting to be status quo. By so doing he has established the issue as pertinent to all the discussions which will take place. If our leaders fail to raise the issue and state our position on it, silence will be taken as assent to the demands made by Khrushchev. This is a fundamental law of international diplomacy.

It is entirely possible that the Russians can leave the Paris meeting with sound precedent to believe that the United States has accepted a status quo. Nor is it necessary for the three Western Powers to have unanimity on this issue in order for our President to speak out. Rumors are rampant in Europe that the British are actively push-

ing for a status quo, even to the point of a permanently divided Germany. It is unlikely that France could make herself party to such a deal. In any case, it is imperative that the United States make its position clear on this issue regardless what Great Britain and France elect to do about it.

The future of Rumania and all the other captive non-Russian nations hangs in the balance at the Paris summit. While Rumania as a nation will not be an agenda item, the future of Rumania is involved in the issue of status quo which has been created by Khrushchev. Nor is status quo likely to become an agenda item but it will hang over all the proceedings and discussions at Paris. It is the unavoidable issue. It is in fact the reason why Khrushchev forced the leaders of the free world into a second summit meeting.

These are fitting thoughts for this Rumania Independence Day commemoration. Those of us who have fought for the rights of the Rumanian Nation, for justice for all the nations of the world, do not give lip-service to this cause. More than words are needed. Political action must be given to this cause. I, therefore, have urged President Eisenhower to seize the initiative at Paris, to flush out into the open the issue of status quo, to disclaim any degree of acceptance of status quo for the American people, and to rekindle the hopes of suffering millions behind the Iron Curtain by a firm advocacy of the rights of all nations to self-government, to freedom, and to national independence.

Let us pray that President Eisenhower will lead all free nations of the world in a successful fight for the right of self-determination for all nations and people. Such positive, affirmative, political action will enable the great nation of Rumania to determine its own destiny and to take its proper place among the free nations of the world.

### SBA Renders Disservice to Vermont Community

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. WILLIAM H. MEYER**

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. MEYER. Mr. Speaker, early in February of this year my office was contacted by persons interested in the disposition of a furniture company in Brattleboro, Vt., which was facing bankruptcy, and thereupon began a story of disservice and disregard by the Small Business Administration which I believe should be made a matter of record. This account is from the point of view of efforts made by me and others to obtain cooperation and assistance from SBA for local business leaders who were trying to save a small industry. Their efforts were thwarted, and the manner in which the affair was handled by the Small Business Administration deserves to be recounted.

Templeton Furniture Co. of Brattleboro was the industry in question. Small Business Administration carried a mortgage of some \$149,000 on its property, and parenthetically, this in itself is an item which should have an explanation when one considers that the total amount for which the assets were finally sold was only \$84,000.

The problem for Brattleboro early in February was what steps could be taken to save this manufacturing plant as a going concern to provide income and jobs for the community. Original contact was made with my office by W. Robert Johnson, Sr., on behalf of the Industrial Development Committee of the Brattleboro Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Johnson asked that I contact Small Business Administration to see what disposition would be made of the plant, and especially what could be done in cooperation with local business interests to make it possible for another local furniture manufacturer, who needed it, to acquire the space and equipment.

My first discussions on the matter were with the staff of the House Small Business Committee, and it became apparent from their inquiries that SBA would dispose of the property by auction. It was my understanding that SBA probably had discretionary powers as to the manner of resale, but apparently it is their policy in such cases not to negotiate directly with buyers. Rather they go for the top dollar, and this they seek at an auction.

Later in February, Mr. Johnson was passing through Washington, and this afforded opportunity for him to talk directly with responsible officials at SBA to see what could be done to help interested local parties acquire the Templeton plant. A meeting was arranged, and this took place on February 25 with Mr. Frederick C. Stoddard, Director of the Office of Loan Administration at SBA. Mr. Stoddard was joined by Mr. William A. Chadwell, Chief of the Liquidation Division, and both Mr. Anthony Buraczynski of Brattleboro and Mr. John Carnahan of my staff were with Mr. Johnson. It was reported that they discussed the whole range of problems in disposing of the Brattleboro property, and Mr. Stoddard was most cordial in assuring that SBA was interested in helping the community retain the plant as a going concern. In particular, it was the understanding of the Vermonters present that final approval of any sale would have to be given here in Washington, although arrangements would be handled by the SBA office in Boston. In the meantime, other representatives of the chamber of commerce, including Manager George Vakalis, and Mr. Leon Sandman, president of Alpine Wood Products Co., which wanted to acquire the plant, had talked at length with Mr. Albert O'Shea of the Boston office. From both sources, the understanding clearly was that final approval of any sale would be given by Washington.

This matter of final approval has importance to the outcome of the story, because all through the events that followed it was the definite understanding of the Brattleboro people that there would be top level review following the auction. It was hoped that in this way final consideration could be given to the community's efforts to save the property intact as a going concern, and that the needs of the community and small business could and would be taken into account in the final disposition of the property.

Community concern was indicated by local activity to make arrangements for helping to finance a buyer such as Alpine Wood Products, and it was expressed in various statements, including the following petition by the selectmen of the town of Brattleboro:

TOWN OF BRATTLEBORO,  
Brattleboro, Vt., April 20, 1960.

HON. WILLIAM MEYER,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MEYER: It has been brought to our attention by the Industrial Development Committee of the Greater Brattleboro Chamber of Commerce that it would be very much in the best economic interest of the town of Brattleboro if the forthcoming sale of the Templeton property could be held as soon as possible and sold as a package so that it can be maintained as a productive manufacturing plant.

There is, at the present time, at least one local manufacturer extremely interested in acquiring the property. This party needs additional space desperately in order to meet increased production schedules this summer. The present employment of this manufacturer is 35 to 40 and would increase to 50 to 60 as soon as they could move. They have the potential of employing 90 to 100 production workers within 90 days.

We are also informed that there are other industrial prospects who are interested in acquiring the property as a unit and feel certain that there would be several bidding.

In view of these facts, we respectfully petition the referee and the Small Business Administration:

1. That the arrangements be made to hold the sale at the earliest possible date.
2. That the property be offered and sold as a package which would include the land, buildings, machinery and equipment.

Very truly yours,

W. H. MOORE,  
ERIC G. W. BARRADALE,  
WILLIAM R. CAMPBELL,  
HENRY ANGELL,  
L. R. WHITMAN,

Selectmen, Town of Brattleboro, Vt.

A letter similar to that from the selectmen was also received from Mr. Leslie E. Snow, president of the Brattleboro Chamber of Commerce, and he reiterated the importance of selling the Templeton property intact so that it could continue to function as a local industry. Jobs for Brattleboro workers were a principal concern of all involved, and the Brattleboro Daily Reformer on May 18 called editorially for an outcome to assure that "the building and machinery could be put to work again providing jobs and incomes for Brattleboro families."

The petition of the selectmen was forwarded to the Small Business Administration with my letter urging action along the lines sought by the Brattleboro leaders, and a reply was received as follows:

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION,  
Washington, D.C., May 3, 1960.

HON. WILLIAM H. MEYER,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MEYER: This is in reply to your letter dated April 22, 1960, to Mr. Frederick C. Stoddard, Director, Office of Loan Administration, concerning the interest of the selectmen of the town of Brattleboro, Vt., in Templeton Furniture Co., Inc.

We have received a letter from the selectmen and have assured them that we will be



glad to cooperate with them in any way we can, consistent with the laws of Vermont and the regulations under which this agency operates.

As you may know the company filed a petition in bankruptcy in August 1959 and the trustee attempted without success to sell the property over a period of approximately 7 months. He abandoned the plant about the middle of March, at which time the U.S. attorney, representing this agency, instituted foreclosure. We are advised that under the laws of Vermont a period of approximately 3 months will be required to complete the foreclosure.

The foreclosure sale will be under the jurisdiction of the court in which the action was filed and the property will be sold to the highest bidder.

We have requested the selectmen to advise our Boston regional office of any plans they may develop for purchasing the property and have asked our Boston office to keep the selectmen informed of the progress of the foreclosure action so that all interested parties may make arrangements to bid at the sale.

Your interest in the matter is appreciated.  
Sincerely yours,

PHILIP McCALLUM,  
Administrator.

Again, we were assured of cooperation, and also there was written assurance that the foreclosure sale would be under the jurisdiction of the court. This, together with our understanding that Washington would give final approval to SBA's sale, had the effect of misleading Brattleboro leaders as to how final disposition would be made. Contacts had been made with the Boston SBA office as recommended, and negotiations locally to help finance an industry to take Templeton's place were progressing satisfactorily.

The next report was on the day of the sale itself, June 9, 1960. Procedure at the auction called for the property to be offered first as an entirety, and on this there was some bidding in which Mr. Sandman, the local manufacturer with local backing, was successful at \$80,000. The real estate was then offered as a separate lot, and taken by a Mr. Denerstein, for \$40,000. Sandman did not bid on this as the only financing arrangement offered by SBA of which he was aware was on the land and equipment as an entirety. Machinery and equipment were then offered as a separate lot, and this also was taken by Mr. Denerstein, after raising his own bids to \$44,000. Denerstein, listed as an auctioneer and machinery dealer, is reported to have been at the sale representing several interests, including his own, a wood-working machinery company, and a machine and motor company, all in New York. To many who were there he was a speculator.

To complete the auction the machinery and equipment were then offered piecemeal, and for this the total bid was \$43,935—or \$65 less than Mr. Denerstein had bid for the machinery in a lot. A conference followed between Mr. Denerstein and Mr. O'Shea, the Boston SBA representative, and through some understanding which has never been adequately explained, Mr. Denerstein waived his right to the machinery and Mr. O'Shea announced that the piecemeal bids would be accepted. In fact, he an-

nounced also that the sale had been completed, and buyers began carrying out pieces of equipment.

At this point the question was raised immediately about final review of the terms of sale by higher officials in SBA, and contrary to all previous understandings from Boston and from Washington, it was finally learned that Mr. O'Shea had gone to Brattleboro with full delegated authority to complete the sale, provided the total price exceeded \$80,000. This fact came out for the first time in conversations here in Washington with Mr. Chadwell on June 10, the day after the auction began, when he stated that authorization had been given the Boston office 2 weeks earlier to go ahead to sell on terms set under SBA regulations. Despite all of our understandings and our entreaties of concern about the manner in which the sale would be handled, this delegation of authority had been settled and approved 2 weeks earlier here in Washington, and not one word about it had been given to any of the interested parties. Not only that, but Chadwell assured us that there was no further court responsibility in the sale, despite Administrator McCallum's written assurance on May 3 that the "foreclosure sale will be under the jurisdiction of the court."

There was also a question raised immediately about the terms on which the sale had been completed. The Brattleboro understanding was that SBA would offer terms on the property only when sold in the entirety. At the sale, terms were given to Denerstein on the real estate alone. In reply to questions from my office, SBA states it was announced that terms would be given on the real estate and machinery separately, provided the successful bidder on both was the same person. Possibly this was announced verbally at the opening of the auction, but it certainly is not to be found anywhere in the written brochure for the auction. Furthermore, the Brattleboro business people who had talked with Mr. O'Shea and others at length, were never aware of the possibility of such an arrangement. From all appearances Denerstein was the only one of the interested bidders who knew of this possibility, and furthermore, in his agreement to waive his right to the higher bid on the machinery as a lot, he apparently made a deal with Mr. O'Shea by which the financing terms would still be available to him on the real estate alone. Thus, not only was he allowed to withdraw his top dollar bid to which SBA was so firmly committed in holding the auction, but also a special, unannounced, and unexplained arrangement was made by which his purchase was financed by SBA.

No such consideration was ever shown to the Brattleboro community. In fact, in retrospect it clearly appears that the town was thwarted in all its efforts to work out an arrangement for keeping the industry. For one thing, the procedure of offering the property intact first, and then by lots, puts those wanting to hold the industry together at a disadvantage. Although this is evidently standard practice for such auctions, the Brattleboro experience raises serious questions as to

whether this best serves the purpose of keeping the plant together.

SBA told my office on June 10 that all Alpine Wood Products needed to do was to make a higher bid on the entirety than Denerstein did on the lot bids. How was Alpine or anyone to be sure of doing that when the bidding on the lots followed the entirety? And more important, why should the order not have been just the other way so as to let the man who wanted to buy the whole plant see if he could outbid the lot buyers? Set up as it was, the burden was all against the man who wanted the whole plant, and the advantages were all in favor of the speculator or lot buyer who wanted to clean the business out. Does this procedure serve the purposes for which Small Business Administration was established?

There were many unanswered questions in Brattleboro as a result of the way the auction was conducted. The Reformer described it as "a strange piece of business," and the matter has even been referred to the U.S. attorney for investigation as to possible irregularities or illegalities. So far no report has been made as to whether technically such was the case. Regardless of technicalities, it is clear that the SBA rendered a disservice to this Vermont community, and certainly broke faith on every count with the civic groups that tried so hard to work out something to keep the property intact so that it could be maintained as a productive manufacturing plant. Indignation has been expressed on every side in the community, and this editorial from the Brattleboro Daily Reformer for June 24 expresses local sentiment:

#### UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

When U.S. Attorney Louis G. Whitcomb was asked by the chamber's industrial committee to come to Brattleboro last week to discuss the public auction conducted by the Small Business Administration on the former Templeton property, the local businessmen were seeking information and advice on what had appeared to them to be "highhanded" methods of operation by the SBA. It had been hoped, prior to the auction, that the Templeton building and equipment could be acquired by a local furniture manufacturer who was seeking means of expanding a successful business and that by this means many of the former Templeton employees could again find jobs in their trade.

But a Federal auction proved to be a strange piece of business, leaving many unanswered questions in local minds. There was the question of why the SBA should have shown so little interest in helping put this property back to work creating jobs; why the local manufacturer seeking to acquire it should have been denied a Federal mortgage on the building when the successful bidder was granted one; why the building and machinery as a package were put up for auction first and then auctioned separately, rather than in opposite order; why—especially—a successful bidder on the machinery as a whole was permitted to be relieved of his bid and his suggestion followed that the machinery go in separate units at a lower "take" for the Government and the taxpayers. To be sure, the lower figure was only \$65 less than the high bid for the whole lot; but even if it was only 65 cents lower the question of why a lower bid was accepted would be legitimate.

As taxpayers and as a group of citizens working for Brattleboro's industrial growth,

the chamber committee turned to the U.S. attorney to shed light on a Federal procedure. They still don't have the answers. They have, rather, the feeling that they got the "brush off" from Mr. Whitcomb, in the process of which they were told by the U.S. attorney "not to say anything to the newspaper about anything discussed at this meeting." Since Mr. Whitcomb refused to say anything to "this newspaper" himself, we also are unable to report whether the auction procedure of the SBA was proper.

We can say, however, that the more we see of Federal officials who profess to work for the best interest of "the Government" we wonder at just what point they began to forget that the Government is "the people."

A small business has been dismantled, and the manufacturer who wanted to operate it is now reported to be looking elsewhere for a plant. A community effort to reopen a small industry was thwarted. The moral of this apparently lies in the policies and attitudes of the Small Business Administration, and certainly this experience raises serious doubts as to the agency's real concern for small business. SBA cannot point to a single concrete way in which it helped small business in this Brattleboro episode. Possibly by relating this experience others can be forewarned of the pitfalls in such negotiations.

There may even be some poetic justice, too, in the report lately received that the boilers at the plant in question have been condemned and thus the speculator may have paid considerably more than its worth.

### Captive Nations Week, 1960

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, July 2, 1960*

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to draw the attention of my colleagues to the fact that Captive Nations Week will be observed July 17-23, 1960.

During the 1st session of the 86th Congress, Public Law 86-90 was enacted expressing the sense of the Congress that the President should proclaim the third week in July as Captive Nations Week and that similar proclamation should be made each year until such time as freedom and independence from Communist imperialism shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world. Therefore this year's observance will be the second Captive Nations Week.

Mr. Speaker, I know I reflect the opinion of my colleagues when I state that I hope the reason for observing Captive Nations Week will not exist for many more years. However, so long as these nations remain under the domination of international communism, we of the United States will remind them annually that our hearts are with them and our prayers as well.

I am proud to be an honorary member of the National Committee on Captive Nations Week and I commend the

committee, its chairman, Dr. Dobriansky, its executive director, Mr. Connor, its secretary-treasurer, Mr. Skubik for their excellent activities in stimulating the formation of local committees throughout the Nation to organize proper ceremonies and observances of Captive Nations Week, 1960.

### Address of Hon. John F. Shelley, Knights of Columbus Dinner, Hotel Claremont, May 29, 1960

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, July 2, 1960*

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, under permission to extend my remarks I include a splendid address made by our distinguished friend and colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. SHELLEY], at a Knights of Columbus dinner held in Claremont, Calif., on May 29, 1960.

As our distinguished colleague well said:

On the international scene, there is challenge of the cold war, with its unpredictable twists and turns. The quick-change artists of the Kremlin juggle the hopes of peace and the threat of warlike oldtime vaudeville performers. We as Americans cannot afford to be taken in by any Communist trickery. We must not become the world's largest bouncing ball in the hands of Communist manipulators and jugglers.

As Congressman SHELLEY also well said:

But the cold war is, in fact, the grim contest between those who are dedicated to freedom—human freedom and its whole brilliant range—religious, political, personal—opposing those who seek to destroy it.

The splendid address of Congressman SHELLEY is appropriate to the world of today. His address should be as widely read as possible:

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN F. SHELLEY, KNIGHTS  
OF COLUMBUS DINNER, HOTEL CLAREMONT,  
MAY 29, 1960

Mr. Toastmaster, right reverend monsignori, reverend fathers, past and present grand and worthy knights, sir knights, and your lovely ladies, no words of mine could adequately express the gratitude and the humility I feel for the signal honor you have conferred upon me today and this evening. We have been friends, most of us, for many years, and you will understand without my telling you, that this day will be for me an abiding source of gratitude and inspiration, and I say that on behalf of today's fourth-degree class.

I'm particularly happy to have this opportunity to speak with you as one American Catholic to another in this turbulent year of grace 1960.

If ever we, as Catholics, were called upon to demonstrate the qualities of good citizenship in our beloved country, that time is now.

On the international scene, there is challenge of the cold war, with its unpredictable twists and turns. The quick-change artists of the Kremlin juggle the hopes of peace and the threat of war like oldtime vaudeville

performers. We as Americans cannot afford to be taken in by any Communist trickery. We must not become the world's largest bouncing ball in the hands of Communist manipulators and jugglers.

To the everlasting credit of the Catholic Church, she has never once taken her eyes from the central fact that communism is a religion: The religion of no God: The religion of an all-powerful tyranny from whose decisions there is no appeal, even in the moral order.

And remember this: When communism destroys the divinity of God, it destroys, at the same stroke the humanity of man. It makes of man nothing but a creature without a soul, totally dependent on the whim of the state.

If the sometimes smiling confidence men of the Kremlin have blurred that harsh fact for some of our fellow Americans, the Chinese Communists, with merciless determination, restored the image by their shattering of families, their relentless persecution of all religion; their implacable hostility to the United States.

We have the honor to be singled out as enemy No. 1—and, therefore, as the supreme objective of Communist scheming—not so much because of our power or wealth, but, I suspect, for another reason.

With all our faults—and we are not yet perfect, as a people—but with all our faults, we remain as a nation dedicated to this proposition: That free men can govern themselves with justice and dignity and honor. As Woodrow Wilson once phrased it: "Free men need no guardians."

Within the very cornerstone of this Nation, there is written this eternal defiance of tyranny, Communist or other: "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." How could communism or any other tyranny stomach that principle?

If the cold war today were simply a matter of two differing forms of government at odds with each other, that would be one thing.

But the cold war is, in fact, the grim contest between those who are dedicated to freedom—human freedom and its whole brilliant range—religious, political, personal—opposing those who seek to destroy it.

You and I as mature Americans recognize how deep is the challenge to our convictions. The challenge to remain levelheaded through every twist and turn of the devious strategy of the Communists.

We know what an appalling catastrophe nuclear warfare would be. But we also know what an unspeakable disaster it would be for us to be either deceived or intimidated into surrendering our heritage of freedom.

Tomorrow, you and I join with all our fellow Americans to pause for a moment and hear the high clear notes of "Taps" sounding out in living salute to American fighting men of every generation and race and faith who gave their lives to keep that heritage intact.

Memorial Day, I believe, speaks to us this year with greater urgency than ever before.

The Colonials who abandoned their plows and reached for their rifles to fight the bitter War of Independence knew perfectly well what they were up against. There they were, living practically at the ocean edge of a vast wilderness, defying the might of the British Empire. Washington knew, and Hamilton, and Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin and the other leaders, that their own lives were forfeit if this Revolution failed.

They knew the odds against them.

But they knew also that here in America men walked upright, self-reliant, refusing to be exploited by the absentee government.

It was freedom they fought for, from Lexington on through the cruel days and nights of Valley Forge to final victory at Yorktown.



Our infant Nation was scarcely out of its cradle when war struck again, and again Americans had to fight to preserve what they had won. Andrew Jackson's men at New Orleans included just about every kind of American imaginable, and maybe even a philosopher or two. They knew what they were fighting for—their own freedom; their own right to govern themselves as Americans, not as subjects of any crown or any imported bureaucracy.

As our Nation grew, as self-reliant pioneers thrust back the wilderness, so too did the confident heritage of freedom become stronger.

Under the heartbreaking tragedy of the Civil War, when brother fought against brother, and our Nation seemed on the verge of disruption, the resolute but deeply compassionate Abraham Lincoln held our country together.

Americans had their first call to overseas battle in the Spanish-American War.

Since that time, our sons have given their lives in battle on the continents of the earth; on the islands of all the seas, in the skies and oceans of the world.

Thanks to their heroism, their sacrifice, we gather here tonight as free men.

Think for a moment—how many nations are there now wherein a meeting like this would be impossible?

Tomorrow, as Catholics and as Americans, every one of us will pray for the eternal repose of the souls of those who died for us, whatever their generation, their race, their faith.

And as we remember with deep gratitude their sacrifice for us, I hope we shall ponder the meaning of their sacrifice.

For these honored dead must not have died in vain.

It remains, as Lincoln said, for us, the living, to advance their work.

The heritage of freedom is in our hands, new, enriched by their heroism.

The question remains: Do we appreciate, do we really understand what it means to be citizens in a democracy?

I often think of the words of Pope Pius XII, discussing the contract between dictatorship and democracy: "If the possibility of controlling and correcting the action of those in power had not been lacking, the world would not have been dragged into the hurricane of war."

And again, discussing the citizen in a democracy, Pius XII said: "To express his own opinion concerning the duties and sacrifices which are imposed on him; not to be forced to obey without having been listened to; there are two of the citizen's rights, which have their expression in democracy."

What happens, then, when a citizen ignores the great political questions of the day?

What happens when here in America, only a few sometimes bother even to vote?

We hear of voter apathy, voter indifference, and it reminds me of the cynical old saying that the grandfathers die on the barricades to win the rights that the grandsons don't even bother to exercise.

How many people like you and like me would give their right arm for the chance to vote in a free and open election? Think now of the people of China, of Hungary, of Poland, of East Germany, of Czechoslovakia, and the whole sad company of captive satellite nations.

Why else did Hungarian youth, in a glorious and unforgettable blaze of heroism, make their barehanded attack upon the armor of their Communist masters?

They and others like them were trying to win what we in America have: The right to control their own affairs; a voice in the shaping of their national policy.

It seems to be that of all people, we American Catholics should most appreciate the rights and privileges of our citizenship.

In this year, confronted as we are with the complex problems of the cold war, we have the solemn obligation of voting for a President.

It so happens that one of the candidates is a Catholic and thus, whether you and I like it or not, we become the objects of the critical scrutiny of our fellow Americans.

I firmly believe that no one should vote for a candidate because he is a Catholic.

The Catholic Church embraces Americans of both political parties, and Catholics have made significant contributions to both parties at every level.

I hope, as you do, that religious intolerance will not manifest itself in the months ahead.

And I most sincerely hope that Catholics will not lay themselves open to the charge of injecting the religious issue into the campaign.

We have come far, in this country, from the days when Catholics were a puzzle, a mystery, something to be feared, avoided or thrust aside.

I need not remind you tonight of the recent campaign on proposition 16.

Many regrettable things were said, many false charges were made, and a few attempts to arouse bigotry were undertaken.

But the great majority of Californians understood what the issue was and resisted, to a gratifying degree, the blandishments of bigotry.

I accept this as a compliment to Catholics generally.

I believe that as people not of our faith had a chance, over the years, to size us up, to rub elbows with us, to associate ever more closely with us, they realized that we are not a group apart.

We are accepted as other Americans and we are judged by the kind of people we show ourselves to be.

Are we good citizens?

Do we try to pull our oar in the boat, to do our part as good citizens in our community?

Do we give our time and effort to help worthwhile community projects?

Do we make it easy and comfortable for our fellows not of our faith to know us and associate with us?

We are not a special interest group in this country and I'd like to give you just one example of that from my own experience and personal knowledge.

When the Federal aid to education bill came before the Congress, the position of the church regarding parochial schools' inclusion in the bill was sent to various Members of Congress.

It was a reasonable position, and some felt that parochial schools should be included in the list of beneficiaries.

It became clear, however, that if such an attempt were made—that is, an attempt to include parochial schools—the whole Federal aid program would be defeated.

Catholic spokesmen pointed out that, rather than deprive any American youngster of the benefits of this program, the church would not press its own position in the matter.

This was mature, completely patriotic and generous action, whereby the church subordinated its own interest for the benefit of others.

As American Catholics, we have, I believe, a special contribution to make to our communities and our country.

First and foremost, of course, our position regarding communism is fixed. Regardless of what twists the party line may take, Catholics have had this evil and monstrous thing dissected for them time and again, and they know its evil.

I urge those of you who may not have done so recently to pick up and read again Pope Pius XI's letter on atheistic communism.

Read it carefully, read it thoughtfully, and you will observe certain prophetic aspects about the heartbreak and tragedy communism would bring into the world.

Catholics also have an enlightened sense of the need for helping the distressed of the world.

We, of all people, can never forget the plight of those across the world from us.

Where men and women and children are trapped in grinding and almost hopeless poverty, they may very easily, from their own despair, turn to the deceits of communism as a way out.

Technical assistance programs and programs of aid are not simply matters of good policy on the political level. They are an expression of the charity that lies deep in the heart of the American people.

Never forget this: While the enemies of our country ridicule and mock us as ignorant materialists, selfish exploiters, interested in nothing but money, the foreign aid programs brand such propaganda as a pack of contemptible lies.

In our thinking about the Communist threat and the plight of underprivileged nations, we must remember the story of Fatima.

The Russian people are the first captives, the first victims of the Communists, and in our thinking and our prayers, we must distinguish between the decent and good people of Russia and their ruthless masters.

The message of Fatima gives to Catholics throughout the world a new dimension and, indeed, a new weapon for combating this atheistic monstrosity: We see it not simply as a political or social or economic theory, but as a moral evil to be fought with the weapons of the spirit: prayer and meaningful penance.

In addition to our view of the world situation, I believe that our background as a sometimes unwelcome minority in certain areas gives us added insight into the problems of other minority groups.

Certainly we know what the denial of civil rights can mean to a people.

We knew once what it meant to be regarded as second class citizens.

Those days have come pretty much to an end, now.

But the task remains for us to see that such days are ended for all times for all Americans.

Most of us in this room have lived to see the sweep and tempo of American history speed up tremendously.

We have seen the concept of social justice expanded beyond anything one might have dreamed of 50 years ago.

We have seen legislation passed which, at the beginning of the century, would have seemed impossible.

While much remains to be done, let us not forget that much has already been done to make life better for all Americans.

We shall never create, here on earth, the conditions of Paradise.

But we have always before us the vision of an ever finer and greater nation; a people moving always forward, sometimes swiftly, sometimes slowly, but always forward to a realization of the American dream.

Progress is not achieved without the clash of judgment and opinion, and that is as it should be in a democratic society.

Let us hear every man's opinion, for no one has an exclusive monopoly on intelligence.

This year, above all, let us, as Catholics, conduct ourselves before the eyes of our countrymen with intelligence, self-respect, balance, and charity.

It is not for us to impute motives to those who may not agree with our position in one or another field of national interest now.

But it is our duty, and it devolves upon every one of us without exception, to remember that if the turn of the wheel touches off questions about the church and state; if at times we are made to answer questions

about our faith, let us answer such questions from an informed mind and an understanding heart.

The Holy Father has said that in times like these it is permitted to no one to be mediocre.

For us, I believe, that means many a long and thoughtful meditation on the blessings God has given us in this blessed land of ours.

It means pondering deeply the silent but eloquent message of Memorial Day: that others had died for us—to give us the chance to make their sacrifice meaningful by our conduct as citizens of this great Nation.

Let nothing narrow or petty or mean emanate from us this year, even under the most exasperating provocation.

For our fellow Americans have a tremendous sense of fairplay, and they will not mistake forbearance for timidity or cowardice.

There are members of both political parties in the ranks of our order.

In this year and the years to come, let us act according to our best intelligence and conscience as citizens, doing our utmost in however great or humble a way to make this blessed Nation an ever greater expression of freedom; a mighty beacon in the turbulent world showing forth clearly and steadily that free men indeed can govern themselves with dignity and justice and honor; that free men need no guardians; that, with God's blessing, government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

## Armenia Commemorates 42d Anniversary of Independence

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, July 2, 1960*

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, on June 4, 1960, a rally was held in New York City to commemorate the 42d anniversary of the national independence of Armenia. This was a significant occasion because the Armenian nation and people were among the first to declare their national independence and complete separation from the Russian empire during the period 1917-18. At that time many other nations declared their national independence and separation from the Russian empire. This was an era in which the spirit of freedom and national independence dominated the lives of the people between the Baltic and Caspian Seas and signaled the beginning of a new order among the nations of this vast area based upon the promises of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. This great hope was snuffed out by the Russian Bolsheviks who, by the use of terror, infiltration, and armed aggression, destroyed the national independence of Armenia and many other newly independent countries.

The flame of freedom, the hope for a return of national independence, burns brightly in the hearts and minds of the people of Armenia. They are not satisfied with the dismal and oppressive way of life imposed upon them by Moscow. Armenians in the free world and their friends commemorate this anniversary each year as a means of strengthening

the bond of friendship which exists between these subjugated people and the American people.

Under unanimous consent I include my address in the RECORD.

### ARMENIA WILL BE FREE AND INDEPENDENT

Forty-two years ago a series of inspiring events took place in many distant lands which gave promise of bringing to war-weary mankind a long era of peace with justice.

This inspiring series of events were the declaration of national independence by the many nations submerged by the tyranny and despotism of Russian imperialism. The stimulating air of freedom, liberty, and personal dignity was everywhere as the chains of imperial slavery were smashed by the will of millions of people who determined to be masters of their destinies. In a real sense, history records that period as the golden age of national independence.

Today we commemorate the 42d anniversary of the establishment of the Armenian Independent Republic. May 28, 1918, marks the official date of the rebirth of the national independence of that ancient and honored nation. This is a day which will never be forgotten by Armenians everywhere and anywhere in the world. It is a day cherished by all people who love freedom, and particularly by Americans because our basic political belief is that all men are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights—that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Our Founding Fathers determined that the pursuit of happiness required the national independence of the Thirteen Original Colonies, that life and liberty for the colonists would not be secure until that independence was won. Each generation of Americans has been dedicated to this great ideal. We in this generation want nothing more for ourselves and we seek nothing less in our national purposes for all the people of the world. That is why Americans in all walks of life pay tribute to the freedom-loving people of Armenia on this anniversary of their national independence.

This year 1960 marks the 42d anniversary of national independence for many other nations. On this day we are mindful that the people of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, White Ruthenia, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Cossackia, Turkestan and Idel-Ural marched arm in arm with the people of Armenia in the common fight for a better world, a world order based upon the right of all nations and people to self-determination. Nor do we forget that the people of Poland, Czechia, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria were allies in this great struggle. Our memory of this golden era of national independence is not dimmed by the present tragic plight of all these nations. We remain convinced that it is the destiny of all mankind to be free, that the divine order of the world moves steadily in this direction and that we are on the threshold of a new and brighter era.

The Congress of the United States gave official voice to this conviction in the passage last year of the Captive Nations Week resolution, now known as Public Law 86-90. This law now stands as the basic framework for a positive and realistic foreign policy for the American people.

Events of the recent past expose both the fallacy and the dangers of attempting to resolve world tensions by dealing with the jailers of the Russian Communist prison of nations. The Russian leaders have demonstrated beyond any doubt that this meaning of peaceful coexistence is the road to war or peaceful surrender. They leave us no other alternative once we accept the mirage of this high-sounding slogan. The Eisenhower administration must be credited with providing all the evidence necessary to awaken the American people to this reality. No

one can, in honesty, argue that the present administration did not go the full distance on the theme of peaceful coexistence with the Russian Communists, nor can it be said that the visit of Tzar Khrushchev to the United States was not a part of this dangerous game. Vice President Nixon deserves and should be given credit for the part he played in this international drama which ended up with a Russian villain, but no American hero.

It is time that the debris and offensive odor resulting from the collapse of the peaceful coexistence drama was cleared from the national political arena. It is time that the American people were presented with a foreign policy which corresponds with the hopes and aspirations of the common man the world over. It is time that we turned our attention to the oppressed and away from the oppressors. It is time that we recognized the worldwide struggle, for the minds and hearts of the common man cannot be won with dollars and will be surely lost unless we unshackle the power of our American moral and political ideals. It is time that we recognize wars have never been averted by timid men or halfway measures and that the winning of a just peace entails risks which free people must accept if they are to remain free.

These are fundamentals which we, as a united people, must face now and in the foreseeable future. I am convinced the vast majority of our people have awakened fully to this need. The bursted balloon of peaceful coexistence has awakened them from the sleep of a Disneyland world into which they were led by the slogans of the Madison Avenue soap salesmen. As a nation, we are back on the hard and rough road to a just and lasting peace and the road markers are found in the convictions and moral principles set forth in Public Law 86-90.

These thoughts, I believe, are both fitting and proper on this day when we commemorate the 42d anniversary of Armenian national independence. The valiant struggles by the Armenian people to win their national independence and the terrible sacrifices they have made in these past 40 years to preserve their national heritage demand that we who are free, speak with candor. We must be honest in the analysis of our national affairs, unafraid to accept the responsibilities which our nation, as the citadel of human freedom, inherits from the march of world events, and responsive to the aspirations for freedom held by the people of Armenia and all other captive nations. These things we must do if we are to pass through the threshold to that new and brighter era when peace with justice and freedom shall prevail for all nations and all people.

## Captive Nations Week—July 17-23

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. LOUIS C. RABAUT**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, July 2, 1960*

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, the great American tradition of freedom, democracy and fairplay are well known throughout the whole world. From the Declaration of Independence to the Wilsonian self-determination of nations to the present-day encouragement and assistance of newly emerging free nations, this country has stood before the world as the beacon of personal freedom and the sovereign integrity of nations.



Sadly enough, Mr. Speaker, all nations have not been as fortunate as the United States in enjoying this status or in preserving it. The world power designs of certain imperialistic nations or ideologies have led to the overwhelming, by force, intrigue and subversion, of many of the smaller and weaker nations of the world. These nations and their courageous peoples still love freedom—for freedom is an overriding right natural to all men. While nationalities, languages, dress, and habits differ throughout the world, the human spirit differs but little as between all men. Thus we free Americans are substantially one in spirit with our fellow men throughout the world who have had their freedom taken from them.

The proclamation of the Captive Nations Week by the President, in pursuance of a joint resolution enacted by Congress on July 17, 1959, is a clear reaffirmation of our wholehearted dedication to justice and freedom. Of course none of us are naive enough to expect the freeing of these nations merely by the observance in this country of the Captive Nations Week. But we do believe that this observance will serve notice to oppressors and tyrants, indicating that the downtrodden and the underprivileged have our full sympathy, and that they have not been forgotten in their struggle for freedom. It will also hearten those tens of millions who are captives of Communist totalitarianism behind the Iron Curtain, knowing that their cause is in our mind and that it has champions in this great Republic. We shall continue to observe the Captive Nations Week until these nations have regained their freedom, and I am glad, indeed, to join in the observance of this annual event. The week of July 17 of this and of every year shall tender the sympathy and support of every American to the freedom loving, though temporarily captive peoples of the world. We can only look forward to the day, Mr. Speaker, when there will be no such thing as a captive nation, when all human beings—indeed, the whole world—may live without fear in the personal and national freedom to which everyone has an inherent right.

### Barratt O'Hara's Answers to a Questionnaire

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, in little more than 4 months every Member of this body who has been nominated and is seeking reelection will have passed upon him the verdict of his constituents. It is the short 2-year term that keeps the House very close to the people, as it was intended by the wise men who made our Constitution.

In recent years there has been a growing advocacy of changing the term of

tenure from 2 to 4 years. I hope that this change never will be accomplished. The short term is a personal hardship on the Members of the House, and the expense of even a modest campaign every 2 years is no inconsiderable tax on their resources. But this is no valid argument why there should be a gulf of 4 years between the people and their Representatives. I firmly believe that one of the great strengths of our Constitution is the provision that subjects all Members of the House every 2 years to the acid test of the ballot box. The observations and experiences of my 10 years in Congress have confirmed me in this conviction.

The interest of the electorate, always a healthy sign that our representative democracy is functioning through an enlightened citizenry that wishes to be informed, is reflected in the questionnaires Members of Congress and nominees of opposing parties now are receiving. I am extending my remarks to include the questions of the independent voters of Illinois and my answers thereto. The first five questions and answers I have omitted since they relate only to name, residence, and similar statistical matters:

#### QUESTION 6

(a) Do you agree with the general proposition that Federal income taxes, in addition to supplying the major part of Federal revenue, should be used as a positive instrument of economic policy? Explain.

(b) Would you give a tax-cut priority over expansion of Federal support for education, housing, health and welfare services at this time?

#### ANSWER

(a) The Federal income tax serves the double purpose of (1) raising needed money, and (2) by percentage increases graduated to higher incomes minimizes the danger inherent in the accumulation of a nation's wealth in a relatively few hands. Furthermore, as the income rises the large percentage taken by the Government is kept by current Federal spendings in circulation and thus contributes to the sustained buying power.

On revisions of the tax rate it is inevitable that there should be conflict between the two schools of economic planning. I am of the school that believes relief first should be given where it is most needed since I conceive national strength to be measured by the position of the lowest in the economic scale, not that of the highest. On the other hand, those who think contrarywise argue that more incentive and capital should be given to those on top to encourage more expansion, more industries. It seems the old question going back to the days of Jefferson and Hamilton of whether you build from the top or the bottom. I would say that the proper approach, in the pattern of democratic thinking that what is good for one segment is good for all, is that consideration should be given to the reasonable and realistic need of both top and bottom.

In a sense I presume you can consider Federal income taxes as an instrument of economic policy. Certainly in a broad way there is a relationship. But it is difficult to make a clear-cut "Yes" or "No" answer to your question. However, if by your question you are in effect asking "Should the income tax be used exclusively for revenue purposes with no attention to economic consequences?" My answer must be negative. On the other hand, there may be economic objectives which may seem desirable to some who would use the income tax as a tool for their accomplishment, to which I would not subscribe.

For example, I would not approve use of the income tax to establish complete equality of income or to work a redistribution of the wealth. Yet I do believe in a progressive income tax and taxation in accordance with ability to pay. In any event, rates should meet the test of providing incentives for economic growth.

I may cite at least two occasions when I have supported tax legislation designed to have effects whose purposes were primarily economic. The first of these was in 1958 during the recession when I sponsored a residential rehabilitation program. To make the program attractive, I proposed to allow property owners, in computing their taxable income, to deduct expenditures for residential rehabilitation that conformed with prescribed standards. This was a deliberate tax incentive. In that sense then, I did favor the use of the income tax to promote an economic objective.

During the present session, I have also supported legislation to promote the expansion of American business abroad. I have long been impressed with the importance of implementing President Truman's point 4 program. Related to this has been the effort to make it easier for American businessmen to compete abroad. Many of us felt that the tax laws impeded the full development of their efforts. I therefore spoke in favor of, and voted for, H.R. 5 which provides a measure of tax relief designed to encourage foreign business development. In that sense then, I favored the use of the income tax to promote economic objectives.

I have answered this question at some length because I know of no short answer that would cover what I think you have in mind. I would refer those further interested in the subject to the various papers in the Ways and Means "Tax Revision Compendium" (November 1959, pp. 107, 118, 169, 180, 181, 192), not necessarily as representing my views, but as a research source on a complex subject.

(b) Decidedly no.

#### QUESTION 7

Which, if any, of the following proposed revisions in the Federal tax structure do you support? Give reasons.

(a) Reduction of taxes on middle and lower income families?

(b) Repeal of preferential tax treatment of dividend income?

(c) Reduction of benefits in tax treatment of capital gains?

(d) Limitation of depletion and writeoff tax allowances for oil and mining industries?

(e) Reduction of corporate taxes?

(f) Reduction of excise taxes on other than luxury items?

#### ANSWER

I have a sense of impotency in replying to this question since in every Congress of which I have been a Member tax items have come out of the Ways and Means Committee in package bills, not open to amendment, and a sense of fiscal responsibility (raising money for worthy things for which I have voted) compels me to vote for them despite there are items in which I am not in agreement. This year I wrote several hundred constituents of my opposition to the excise tax on local telephone calls. I did manage to save some face by voting against the closed rule (barring amendments) but when the rule was adopted I could not be irresponsible enough to vote against the bill. Some Members did vote nay in a sort of protest, but I doubt if any Member would have done so if his were the determining vote.

In revision of the Federal tax structure I would give favorable consideration to your (d), (f), and (a) because they are in fields wherein I am informed to some extent. I could not honestly answer as to the other matters without the study and evaluation of complex tax problems which under the legis-

lative situation in which I have found myself I have not undertaken.

The Ways and Means Committee has the hardest job in the Congress, that of raising money to meet the large and growing expenses of the Federal Government. Taxes never are popular with those upon whom they are saddled. The Ways and Means Committee holds months of public hearings, at which Members of Congress may and do appear as well as other witnesses representing varying views. The committee then studies the problem as a whole. The reason advanced for package bills is that otherwise there would be endless amendments and the consequences that come when important and complex legislation is written on the floor of the House. As it is, the House must take the bitter with the sweet, according to varying viewpoints and interests, and the Federal Government ends with getting the money necessary for its functioning.

#### QUESTION 8

(a) What kind of program—legislative or otherwise—do you support to provide assistance to workers and businesses in "distressed areas"?

(b) Do you consider that the Federal Government has a responsibility in the distressed area problem? Why?

#### ANSWER

I am combining your (a) and (b) questions, and first answering (b) because if the answer to (a) were "no" it would be illogical to suggest a legislative program where there was no responsibility.

(b) I do believe strongly that the Federal Government has a responsibility in the distressed area problem. I regard it as one of our most serious problems, and one of which there is not sufficient awareness. Depletion of natural resources, as coal, lessened demand for an old product supplanted by a superior product, removal of factories and automation are only a few of the factors that more and more will occasion the drying up of the employment to which the workers of a community have been accustomed. This happened in my young manhood when the old heating stove went the way of progress and the area around East St. Louis, which had been the center of the stove industry, went through a period of readjustment and resultant keen unemployment. In the fast-moving change and expansion of the present, and the expected freer exchange of goods by the nations of the world, and certainly as a logical result of automation, developments in this direction will be rapidly accelerated.

It is the responsibility of the Federal Government to encourage, to aid and in reasonable measure to finance on a matching basis the job of industrial readjustment to the end that all sections and all communities of our common country may share in the benefits of progress and none be penalized. The same line of reasoning governs here as that which gives justification to our program of help to the less developed nations of the free world.

(a) My thinking on the kind of a legislative program was reflected in the Douglas bill, for which I worked and voted in the 86th Congress, and which passed the Senate and House only to be vetoed by the President. I do not believe the President's veto can or will be defended by anyone aware of the seriousness of the situation and its challenge to the national welfare. Nor do I think that the administration bill, cutting assistance to a gesture and ignoring the vital need of vocational education to prepare workers for new employment in which they have had no training, can be defended. This is a subject on which I feel strongly and on which my convictions have been reached after much study.

#### QUESTION 9

How would you vote on the question of Federal price regulation of natural gas as proposed in the Harris bill during the 85th Congress?

#### ANSWER

The Harris bill in the 85th Congress was reported out by the Rules Committee 7 to 5, but never reached the floor of the House. In previous Congresses I had voted against bills which I thought gave an unwarranted advantage to the oil interests at the expense of millions of dollars in increased prices to the consumers of Chicago.

#### QUESTION 10

Do you think the minimum wage should be increased and expanded to include more workers? Be specific.

#### ANSWER

In 1913 the first State minimum wage laws were enacted largely as the result of the conscience of the American stirred by the revelations brought out by a commission of which I was privileged to be chairman. Naturally, I have a deep interest in minimum wage. I always have thought that the humblest of the Nation's workers was entitled in return for his time and toil at least the means of subsistence. In the 81st Congress I participated in the debate and voted for an increase in the Federal minimum wage and an extension of the coverage. Its passage furnished one of my great thrills of the first Congress of which I was a Member. In the 86th Congress I voted for the bill raising the minimum wage, with some increases in coverage, after first voting in Committee of the Whole for the stronger bill and greater coverage reported by the Committee on Education and Labor.

#### QUESTION 11

Do you support the "partnership" theory of water resource development whereby private industry has the primary responsibility for river development with only supplemental non-revenue-producing participation by the Federal Government, or do you favor direct Federal responsibility for multipurpose development of water resources? Explain.

#### ANSWER

Our Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court wisely gives jurisdiction over navigable interstate rivers to the Federal Government to preserve them in the national interest and for the use of all the people. Certainly the Federal Government has the responsibility of developing the power generated by these rivers and for multipurposes, all of which contribute to the national welfare and the benefits of which should go to all the people.

#### QUESTION 12

Do you believe the Federal Government should establish yardstick operation for the development of atomic energy comparable to the TVA?

#### ANSWER

Yes.

#### QUESTION 13

What Federal legislation, if any, do you favor to provide effective civil and criminal penalties for depriving any citizens of his constitutional rights to vote, and to enjoy equal opportunities for employment?

#### ANSWER

I think the Civil Rights Act of 1960 marked decided progress. It has provisions, I think, will prove effective, but they need strengthening. I sponsored in the House the much stronger and more inclusive bill introduced in the Senate by Senator DOUGLAS, and I hope it will receive favorable consideration in the 87th Congress. In the event of my reelection this will be high on my agenda, as will legislation assuring equal opportunity for employment. In the 81st Congress I remained

on the floor of the House all night aiding in fighting off a southern filibuster and seeking to pass a Fair Employment Act with teeth. A law without strong enforcement provisions and penalties, sufficiently severe to serve as deterrents, would be a meaningless gesture.

#### QUESTION 14

Numerous proposals for Federal aid to education have been made. Which, if any, do you support? Why?

#### ANSWER

In the 86th Congress I voted for the only Federal aid to education bill that reached the floor of the House. It was trimmed to include only construction. I hope that the elections in November will return a Congress more sensitive to the Nation's educational needs and adequate salaries for teachers. The plain fact is that, in the changed world of the present, and with an increasing number of migrating families, the old concept of popular education supported solely by local taxpayers is outmoded. The Federal Government cannot escape its responsibility. If our representative democracy is to continue functioning in the highly competitive period ahead every American child must have the advantage of a good school and a good teacher, paid on a scale comparable with that of other workers with similar professional preparation.

#### QUESTION 15

The Supreme Court has already held that the Federal Government employee security program is limited to security-sensitive jobs. Prior to this Court finding, the programs was applied to all Government employees. Would you support legislative proposals to set aside the Supreme Court decision and reapply the security program on an across-the-board basis?

#### ANSWER

No.

#### QUESTION 16

Do you think congressional committee investigations should be unlimited or restricted to the finding of facts for legislative purposes? Explain.

#### ANSWER

It is the province of the Congress to make the laws, not to administer or to enforce them. Its investigations, therefore, should be confined (1) to the subject matter of pending or proposed legislation, (2) to the operation of existent laws when there is a legislative purpose, as repeal, amendment or codification, and, (3) to a limited extent and always governed by a definite and immediate legislative objective, to the need for legislation and its nature and scope.

#### QUESTION 17

Are you in favor of any plan to limit nuclear testing? Under what conditions, if any?

#### ANSWER

Nuclear testing is attendant with risks, of which menace to health is not the least. I believe there should be such definite limitations as in the judgment of our scientists would minimize these risks to a negligible margin and in the judgment of those responsible for the national defense would not unreasonably jeopardize our security. I believe that Adlai E. Stevenson rendered a large service to his country and to mankind in focusing attention to the danger in nuclear testing in his last campaign, even though what he said largely went unheeded.

#### QUESTION 18

Are you in favor of any of the proposed plans for world disarmament? Explain.

#### ANSWER

I always have been fearful that history would repeat itself and the present race of armaments would end as did that of France and Germany in the period prior to World



War I. I hope and fervently pray that before it is too late world disarmament will be accomplished. If there is sincere desire on both sides, this should not be difficult. I am not sure that even such a simple plan as periodical observations by U-2 planes, operated by the United Nations or in any event internationally manned, might have possibilities. But I doubt if I, or any other Member of or candidate for Congress, would wish to take the responsibility of mapping the program for observation and inspection to assure complete compliance by all nations with the disarmament agreement. That is a task and a responsibility that must be left to others with greater and specified knowledge in the field and familiarity with all the factors, both personal and physical.

## QUESTION 19

Explain your views on the present U.S. program of international assistance and development.

## ANSWER

My approach to foreign policy in its economic relationship is: (1) On the world front, the foundation of permanent peace is in the worldwide elimination of poverty insofar as human effort under wise and co-operating democratic governments can accomplish that end; (2) on the domestic front, the opening of new foreign markets in countries now less developed for the products of our factories furnishes protection from the danger of wide domestic unemployment resulting from automation which increases output and decreases the number of jobs for workers.

## QUESTION 20

Do you support congressional approval of U.S. participation in the Organization for Trade Cooperation, the international body to administer the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade?

## ANSWER

Yes.

## QUESTION 21

Would you support legislation to assist workers, communities, and industries that may be directly injured by reduced tariffs?

## ANSWER

Yes. I realize that some workers, communities, and industries have been injured by that which has brought benefit to the Nation as a whole. During the period of readjustment, and in their present distress, it is only fair and in the national interest that they should be helped by reasonable subsidies and otherwise.

## QUESTION 22

What is your attitude on continued U.S. participation in specialized agencies of the U.N., such as the International Labor Organization, the World Health Organization, UNESCO, and the Food and Agriculture Organization?

## ANSWER

It would be the height of folly to terminate that participation. I think the entire membership of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, which is closest to the situation, would agree. It is an index to my thinking that in the closing weeks of the recent session I gave strong support to the International Development Agency as an instrumentality in which the resources of many participating nations could be pooled in the common effort to help the less developed nations.

## QUESTION 23

To what extent should the Federal Government be active in the field of housing?

## ANSWER

I came to Congress in 1949, when the housing problem was desperate, and in three Congresses served on the Banking and Currency Committee, which has jurisdiction in housing. I always have thought that it was

the responsibility of the Congress to assure a decent roof over every American family. That objective has not been attained, but until it is the challenge will be on the Congress to meet its responsibility. As long as my constituents return me to Congress I shall work toward that end.

## QUESTION 24

What important legislative proposals, other than those referred to above, would you like to see enacted by Congress?

## ANSWER

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Africa I am keenly conscious of the importance to us and to the free world of the establishment of lasting bonds of friendship, of understanding, and of cooperation with the nations of that continent. By the end of this year there will be a total of 24 sovereign nations in Africa, all of which it is expected will have votes in the United Nations. If I am returned to Congress, it is my hope that I can make some contribution in this field of challenge.

I also am the ranking majority member of the Subcommittee on Latin America and a member of the Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy, and to these tasks I shall if reelected give my best effort, but with no cessation of my interest and activities in legislative approaches to the solution of our many domestic problems with which the experiences of the 10 years my constituents graciously have kept me in the Congress have given me familiarity.

### Self-Employed Individuals' Retirement Act

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. JOSEPH E. KARTH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. KARTH. Mr. Speaker, the House may soon again consider a worthy bill to help millions of self-employed persons—the small businessmen, doctors, dentists, lawyers, and other professionals—provide for themselves a sound, convenient, and orderly plan for retirement income.

Late in the last Congress this bill was approved by the House but unfortunately it died at adjournment before it could be considered in the other House and included with the other small business legislation which the 85th Congress passed because of able and vigorous Democratic leadership. This series of measures, incidentally, if properly financed and sympathetically administered could well initiate the renaissance of American small business.

H.R. 10 when enacted will round out the basic structure in this system to help men and women who are gifted with ideas and energy but short of other resources to invigorate and put meaning and substance in the idea of free enterprise.

Our economy is in dire trouble because the giant corporations since World War II have through consolidation, purchase, or a variety of other dubious methods crushed out of existence much of their competition. Our country is now paying the terrible price for the monopolization of our economy with inflation, under-

production, and unemployment. Negative weapons of antimonopoly legislation have failed—the promising, positive program of encouraging small business is an inspired effort to keep the American economy democratic and dynamic. I am proud of the leading part that the Democratic Party, both nationally and in my State of Minnesota, has had in reinvigorating small business. Some considerable tribute has to be paid too to those fearless members of the minority party who have voted with the Democrats despite the formidable disapproval of the Republican administration and the big business elements who guide the GOP.

This administration has fought tooth and nail against any really effective program for small business and when it has been forced to accept, reluctantly, Democratic-sponsored measures it has practiced cold, deliberate sabotage against small business as our distinguished and venerable colleague WRIGHT PATMAN has revealed.

The administration has now grudgingly accepted H.R. 10 after considerable revision in the Senate Finance Committee. It has conceded the justice of giving the millions of self-employed persons a fraction of the tax consideration received by high-salaried corporation executives, those exalted employees with their bonuses in stock, stock options, company-contributed pensions, and other fancy emoluments—not including that ultimate in tax evasion devices, expense-account living.

Republicans in the administration have at long last stopped wrapping the flag of patriotism around them and saying that to enact H.R. 10 would throw the President's budget into deficit and would be doing Karl Marx's work of destroying capitalism.

I hope that H.R. 10 will be enacted into law and thus spur the millions of America's self-employed persons to do better democracy's work of invigorating free enterprise by helping themselves provide for their golden years.

I urge the passage of H.R. 10.

### A New Outlook on American Foreign Policy

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, Sunday, June 19, marked the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian American Youth Association. To mark this occasion a mass rally was held in Cleveland.

In recent weeks the American people witnessed the role that youth can play in support of Communist objectives when led and stimulated by agents of Moscow. The riots of Japan which made it necessary to cancel President Eisenhower's visit to Tokyo were the actions

of misguided youth. This lesson will long remain in the memory of the American people and should stand as a warning sign of the importance of youth in the domestic affairs of any nation.

It is therefore refreshing to find youth groups in the United States who are motivated by love of liberty and freedom and the desire to assist in removing the threat of imperial Russian communism from the face of the earth. The Ukrainian American Youth Association is such a group. The young men and women who comprise this organization know full well the meaning of communism, the tyranny of Russian imperialism, and the consolidation of these two evils as the source of the dangerous tensions which now grip the world. They take pride in the traditions which are the American way of life; they support, without reservation, the moral and political ideals which form the foundation of our American democracy. They are determined that these same moral and political ideals shall be the birthright of all nations and people because thereby they know the Ukrainian nation, the land of their forefathers, will be free and independent.

Under unanimous consent I insert my address given before the Ukrainian American Youth Association in the RECORD:

#### A NEW OUTLOOK ON AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. Ciszewycz, officers, and members of the association and friends, I am happy to play a part in this 10th anniversary celebration of the Ukrainian American Youth Association. This is an important milestone in the affairs of your organization, and I am confident it marks a period of progress toward the high goals which you have set for your association and for its members. For all of you it is a time to look back at your beginnings, a time to examine your purposes in terms of the realities of this hour, and, a time to plan your future activities in the light of these realities. You are much better qualified than I to evaluate your accomplishments of these past 10 years, but I believe I have something to offer you in your examination of the realities of the present and some suggestions you might consider as you chart your future course.

This moment in history reflects deep and far reaching changes in the social and political order of the world. On all sides of us we see these changes taking place and we are alert to the great changes in the offing, changes which correspond to the aspirations of almost one-third of enslaved humanity for freedom, liberty, and national independence. We are entering the climatic period of the revolutionary era. This will be the period of crucial trial and test for the political and moral ideals of freemen. At issue is the question whether our free, open society; the democratic way of life; has the inner strength and external driving power to survive the organized onslaught of Russian imperial communism and to extend the frontiers of freedom until all nations and all men are self-governing. It will not be enough for us to hold back the wave of red totalitarianism, we cannot survive through defensive efforts alone. We are now faced with the immediate challenge to hold and strengthen the areas of freedom and to launch a political, economic, and diplomatic offensive against the enemy of all mankind.

The task before us is, therefore, twofold. We must have a defensive capability which openly warns the Russian imperialists that we have the military power to render them helpless and that we will not hesitate to use

it if they instigate circumstances which would make such action inescapable. This defensive capability must be attained by us and our associated allies without 1 month, or 1 week, or 1 day of delay. Then we must launch an offensive against the Russians with the assurance that we have the power to back up the political, economic, and diplomatic actions which the reality of the present danger demand. Nor should we back off from any risks involved by taking such political, economic, or diplomatic actions. The responsibility for risks should be placed firmly on the backs of the Russian tyrants; if they choose to interfere with the orderly progress of all nations toward freedom and national independence, the responsibility will be theirs and not ours.

Looking to the urgent need for a program of positive actions in the cause of peace with justice, a scale of values must be set if the program is to measure up to the challenge. There are those who call for diplomacy as the major arm of this offensive. These are the people who advocate summit conference after summit conference and personal diplomacy such as the infamous visit of Czar Khrushchev to the United States. These same people are calling out for a new President who has had personal experience in dealing with the Russian Communists, a man who by experience would be qualified to drag our Nation into more summit conferences, a man whose experience would make him a senior operator in personal diplomacy with Khrushchev and company. The candidate they have in mind is, of course, Vice President NIXON, because he meets all these qualifications.

I have often wondered how Americans of Ukrainian origin felt after Vice President NIXON, during his visit to Moscow last year, referred to Ukraine as the Texas of Russia. This was the startling statement he made after stopping a young lady on the streets of Moscow and saying, "What a pretty Russian girl," and receiving her pointed reply, "I am no Russian, I am a Ukrainian." All of us know that George Kennan is the one who launched this false idea about the Ukraine being the Texas of Russia, but we could hardly expect Vice President NIXON to be so badly informed on this basic matter. Perhaps Mr. Kennan is one of Mr. NIXON's many silent advisers.

Then there are those who are calling out for an economic offensive against the Russian Communists, including the proviso of trade with Red China, economic assistance to the so-called satellites and a variety of other strange formulas for victory. They are fundamentally economic determinists, people who see life as nothing more than the material advancement of the individual regardless of the system under which it is attained. I do not make any reference in this connection to the need for our country to have a sound, realistic program to assist the newly independent nations and the newly emerging nations in the economic development of their countries. The case for these nations is clear, we must help them by means of development loan funds, technical assistance, friendly advice and at all times extending the hand of genuine friendship. But this formula must not be extended to Communist regimes imposed upon the people of once free nations by force, intrigue, and violence. Nor should this program be extended to those who prefer to sit on the fence between the free world and the camp of the Russian Communists in the belief they can blackmail us into supporting their economic development schemes. This is no time for fence straddlers—either they get down off the fence or suffer the tragedy of Humpty Dumpty.

Then there are those who see the challenge of our times as political, the struggle of ideals and ideas, a conflict of two political systems which can not be reconciled one with

another. Either one or the other must triumph, there can be only one winner and the loser is doomed to extinction from the face of the earth. I belong to this school of thought. Cold reason and long experience prohibits my being otherwise. Now, what are my thoughts on the scale of values in the program of positive actions against the Russian Communists?

To begin with, we, as a nation, must set our political goals and make them known to all the people of the world. These political goals must dominate all our thinking. All other aspects of the program must be subservient to them. That which does not support our international political objectives must be put aside. All actions in the field of economic assistance and diplomatic contact must be measured by this compelling rule. These things we have not done. These things we must do. This is the real task which will confront the new President and his administration come January 1961. This is the task which has confronted the present administration for the past 7 years, and their failure to measure up is demonstrated by the fact that summit conferences, personal diplomacy, exchange of visits between Nixon and Khrushchev have been the substance of their efforts. These efforts have failed. The evidence of the failure is to be found on all sides. We cannot afford 4 more years of such failures.

Now for more pleasant things. Let us look to the future, what are the elements of a political action program against the Russian Communists? I see these as the elements:

1. Self-determination for all nations and all people. This policy must be applied to all people on all the continents, on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

2. In applying the principle of self-determination we must get rid of the Russian concocted dilemma which exists in the Department of State, popularly known as nonpredetermination. This current policy is interpreted to mean that we must not speak about self-determination for the captive non-Russian nations of the Soviet Union because to do so would prejudice the situation. Consequently, State Department interpretations of Public Law 86-90 are in violation of the spirit of the law and play right into the hands of the Russian imperialists. We must resolve this Russian dilemma in the State Department and all those who support the confusion techniques of nonpredetermination.

3. We must support the national independence movements behind the Russian Iron Curtain. In so doing we must take into official account the fact that all the non-Russian nations of the Soviet Union have already exercised their right to self-determination during the period 1917-18 and elected for national independence, for the dismemberment of the Russian Empire. Having done this, all these nations had their independence robbed from them by the Russian Communists, just as happened to such nations as Poland, Hungary, and Rumania following World War II. Therefore, the question of self-determination for these nations is not pertinent. The question of restoring national independence to all these nations is the real issue.

4. We must stop doing business with the oppressors in the Russian Empire and start doing business with the oppressed in the Empire. By this I mean we should look to the majority peoples of the Soviet Union, the oppressed non-Russian peoples, for a solution to the tensions which grip the world. These people have the answer. The answer is the return of their liberties and their national independence. They are willing to fight and die for this objective. All they ask of us is our political support, the stimulation of world opinion to understand the truth of their present plight and the power of their



aspirations. They will peacefully dismember the present-day Russian Empire—the real threat to all humanity—if we will but stand by them. This can be done; we can develop world opinion in support of the aspirations of these captive nations, and by so doing we can put the responsibility on the Russian masters to accept the will of the people or face the wrath of a thoroughly aroused free-world community. But we cannot do this while playing footsie with Khrushchev and company, by forcing our people against their conscience to be courteous and considerate of the bloody-handed Khrushchev during his unwelcome visit to the United States.

5. We can begin to use the United Nations as a platform for such a political campaign. As a first step, we should take action to cause the Russians to live up to the United Nations resolution on Hungary or be expelled from membership in that body. As a second step, we should declare the non-Russian nations of the Soviet Union and the so-called satellites of Central Europe as non-self-governing territories and demand that they be treated as such in the Council, the Assembly, and the work of the various organs of the United Nations. This will be sufficient as a starter. Such action will pry the lid off the fakery barrel which has been imposed upon the people of the world and open the door to a just and lasting peace.

This program I commend to your consideration as you plan your program for the immediate years ahead. It is a program worthy of your support, a program which I believe you could support with vigor and confidence. Having known the Russians and their Empire of fear from firsthand knowledge, many of you are in a position to speak with authority about the aspirations of the good people of Ukraine. By making these aspirations known to all the American people, you will strike a powerful blow for peace with justice, which is and will remain our goal.

## Public Laws 409-449

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am extending my remarks to include a digest of Public Laws 409 to and including 449 of the 2d session of the 86th Congress as reported by me to my constituents in the Second District of Illinois:

#### PUBLIC LAW 409

##### S. 2482, *exploring the oceans*

Public Law 409 is important. In its projection into the future it may prove as vital to our survival and welfare as any legislation of the 86th Congress. It removes territorial limitations on the activities of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which heretofore could conduct its scientific researches and explorations only in the United States, its territories and possessions. Now the whole world of outer space, the frozen wastes of the Arctic and the bottoms of the seas are opened to it. It is expected to play a leading part in the expanded research operations which experts in the scientific field declare to be essential in our race to overtake Russia.

National Academy of Science, the National Research Council and the Committee on Oceanography all are concerned over our Nation's deficiency in studies of the oceans. Research, explorations and studies in oceanography now getting started may open up

amazing new sources of food and mineral supplies, a vast new world of riches at the bottom of the seas, as well as means of defense outmoding the missile, the battleship and the aerial bomber.

Whatever is ahead for us in the future no one knows, but most of us feel that our survival, militarily and economically, is for the present in the hands of our scientists. I hope you approve of my casting of your vote to unshackle the Geodetic Survey.

#### PUBLIC LAW 410

This is an old friend, a perennial in these reports. It is the annual permit for Canadian vessels to carry passengers and cargo to and from Hyder in Alaska and other American ports. Law is that only American vessels can do business between American ports. No American vessels, however, are available at Hyder. Each year Congress passes a 1-year exemption, vainly hoping that come another year Hyder will have American bottoms at her beck and call.

#### PUBLIC LAW 411

Public Law 411 extends to 2 years (instead of 1 year) the time in which claims can be filed against the United States for damages arising from noncombat activities of our Armed Forces in foreign countries. Naturally, accidents do happen in countries where we have troops stationed just as they happen at home, such as a distressed airplane inflicting damage on civilian persons or property, and the prompt and equitable settlement of resultant claims, when justified, makes for a friendly climate. Nothing is more helpful to us in winning hearts and minds than an image of Uncle Sam as always being fair and honorable.

#### PUBLIC LAW 412

##### H.R. 10233, *District of Columbia appropriations*

Public Law 412 appropriates \$239,470,433 for fiscal 1961 for the District of Columbia, a decrease of \$1,818,643 on the fiscal 1960 appropriations and a cut of \$2,932,567 under the President's budget.

Washington was a city of 840,000 on July 1, 1959, with the same requirement for urban services and the same municipal problems as Chicago. Public Law 412 is comparable to the annual budget passed by the city council of Chicago. Municipal revenues come from much the same sources as in Chicago, and to these Uncle Sam adds a \$25 million contribution for the reason that so much of the real estate here is occupied by the Federal Government.

Washington is the shrine of our country, to which millions come on patriotic pilgrimage, and we would wish it always to be kept clean and beautiful.

#### PUBLIC LAW 413

Public Law 413 repeats the 10-percent excise tax on aromatic cachous. If you don't know, as assuredly your Representative did not until this legislation reached the floor of the House, aromatic cachous are pellets, such as Sen Sen, that are chewed to sweeten the breath. Heretofore they were classified as toilet preparations (most of which are externally applied and subject to the excise tax). Usually they are sold at small candy stores, which do not handle toilet preparations, and the main reason for Public Law 413 was to relieve small candy merchants of the burden of collecting and keeping books on negligible amounts of tax.

#### PUBLIC LAW 414

If you were in the Navy after April 20, 1949, and prior to April 17, 1954, and temporarily stored your furniture under an erroneous order from the Department of the Navy, Public Law 414 is the aspirin for your headache. It relieves Navy personnel, present or retired, who in good faith acted under the erroneous order from reimbursing the Government.

#### PUBLIC LAW 415

##### S. 2220, *Public Health Service*

In 1798 Congress established the Marine Hospital Service, which in 162 years has grown into the Public Health Service of today, with a personnel of 25,350 persons, including 3,350 doctors, scientists, and nurses, who by direction of the Surgeon General and on an hour's notice are prepared to fly to a quarantine station in Burma, a disease ridden spot in Panama, or an isolated Indian reservation in the United States. They go wherever the Nation's health demands their presence.

Public Law 415 strengthens the commissioned corps by (1) providing improved retirement benefits, and (2) increasing the number of annual appointments to higher grades. This it is hoped will attract to and hold the required additional physicians, dentists, sanitary engineers, and other professional health personnel.

#### PUBLIC LAW 416

On original stock issues of corporations there is a documentary stamp tax of 10 cents per \$100 of actual value while in the case of stock transfers the tax is 4 cents per \$100 of actual value. Public Law 416 places the issuance tax of regulated investment companies on the 4-cent, instead of 10-cent basis, as such companies redeem stock put up for sale with issue of new securities.

#### PUBLIC LAW 417

There is no monument in Washington to James Madison, who was a large figure in the formulation and adoption of our Constitution, was Secretary of State under Jefferson, and the fourth President of the United States. Public Law 417 creates a Commission to plan a James Madison memorial. It is probable that the historic columns recently removed from the east front of the Capitol will be part of the memorial.

#### PUBLIC LAW 418

Public Law 418 exempts bicycle tires and tubes from the manufacturers' excise tax. Reason: tires and tubes on new imported bicycles are not subject to such tax, hence Public Law 418 puts domestic manufacturers on a fairer competitive basis. Note: of about 3 million bicycles sold annually in the United States, 27 percent are imported.

#### PUBLIC LAW 419

This corrects an inadvertent omission in the wheat legislation of 1958. It prevents the loss of wheat acreage history when the farm exceeds its acreage allotment but does not produce a marketing excess.

#### PUBLIC LAW 420

Public Law 420 authorizes participation by the United States in parliamentary conferences with Mexico similar to those held with the legislators of Canada.

#### PUBLIC LAW 421

Public Law 421 conveys to the Navajo Tribe of Indians 81 acres of land, valued at \$810, at Crownpoint, N. Mex., as site for a community center.

#### PUBLIC LAW 422

Public Law 422 reduces the excise tax on roof gardens, cabarets and similar establishments from 20 to 10 percent. The 20 percent excise tax on cabarets (twice the tax on theaters) caused a drop of 56 percent in employment of musicians.

#### PUBLIC LAW 423

Farmlands are taken over by the Federal Government by eminent domain, or negotiation, just as city properties are acquired for urban renewal, highways and other public developments. Public Law 423 protects the former owners in their acreage allotments during the period between acquisition by the Government and actual commencement of work on the proposed development.

## PUBLIC LAW 424

*H.R. 10743, 2d Supplementary Appropriations Act*

Public Law 424 carries \$955,300,003 in supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1960. This is a cut of \$53,098,261 under the President's budget. Supplemental appropriations really are deficiency appropriations to cover current expenses (to keep things running to the end of the fiscal year on June 30) in excess of those provided in the regular appropriations acts passed the previous year. They are occasioned by the inability accurately to calculate in advance and unexpected situations that arise.

Among the larger items: \$675 million for Commodity Credit Corp. to restore capital impairment; \$17,500,000 additional for slum clearance and urban renewal; \$1,500,000 additional for administering the public debt, due to increased interest rates; \$9,700,000 additional for student loan funds under the Defense Educational Act.

## PUBLIC LAW 425

*House Joint Resolution 621, NASA supplemental appropriations*

NASA stands for National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the newest instrumentality of the Federal Government. It carries an additional \$23 million for the Project Mercury, the tracking and data collection network, and the Atlantic Missile Range for advanced launch vehicles. NASA employs over 16,000 persons, including 260 scientists in supergrade positions.

## PUBLIC LAW 426

This reduces the annual number of pay-days for Senate employees from 24 to 23. Senate secretaries will be paid on the 5th and 20th of each month instead of the 1st and 15th. Reason: increased time necessary to process payrolls because of deductions for health benefits. There are 40 optional plans, hence no uniform standard for deductions.

## PUBLIC LAW 427

Public Law 427 extends for 3 years the exemption from import tax of certain tanning extracts, including extracts of hemlock and eucalyptus. A blight virtually wiping out the chestnut trees in the Appalachian Range played havoc with the domestic supply.

## PUBLIC LAW 428

Four nonprofit corporations serve their own mutual bank or building and loan association members substantially as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation serves the banks of the Nation. Three, organized prior to 1951, enjoy the same income tax exemption as FDIC. Public Law 428 includes under the exemption the one corporation that was formed in 1957.

## PUBLIC LAW 429

*H.R. 529, Narcotics Manufacturers Act of 1960*

Public Law 429 is major legislation in a field of vital need. It strengthens the public's fight against habit-forming drugs by establishing a system of licensing and control over the manufacture of narcotics. Since 1940 there has been a rapid development of synthetic substitutes, used as pain relievers but with the same habit-forming attributes as natural analgesic drugs in the morphine class. Public Law 429 covers the field, includes all classes of narcotics, both natural and synthetic.

## PUBLIC LAW 430

This will interest members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. It grants tax exemption to the building and property occupied by VFW in the District of Columbia.

## PUBLIC LAW 431

Public Law 431 regulates the finance charges for retail installment sales of automobiles in the District of Columbia. This

is expected to put an end to the practice of some finance companies of charging from 30 to 50 percent of the selling price of the car.

## PUBLIC LAW 432

Coconut oil is used chiefly in the manufacture of soap, palm-kernel oil in edible products such as crackers and candy, and palm oil in the tin-plate industry to prevent oxidation in plating baths. Public Law 432 continues for 3 years the suspension of the processing tax.

## PUBLIC LAW 433

Public Law 433 permits the sale to the State of Nevada, at fair market value, of some 15,000 acres of the public domain 90 miles southeast of Las Vegas. The State will develop the land for agriculture, homesite, and recreational purposes. Its topography ranges from mountainous to plains bordering the Colorado River. It now is undeveloped and uninhabited.

## PUBLIC LAW 434

*H.R. 725, Wilson's Creek battlefield*

Public Law 434 establishes the Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park near Springfield in Missouri on the site of the battle on August 10, 1861, the second major engagement of the Civil War. The Confederates, victorious at Wilson's Creek, took over a large part of Missouri, but Union reinforcements finally forcing their retreat into Arkansas, the Confederates were decisively defeated in the battle of Pea Ridge in March of 1862. In 1956 Congress authorized the Pea Ridge National Military Park. There now will be two battlefield parks commemorating the campaign that saved Missouri for the Union. U.S. Highway 60 runs near the Wilson's Creek battlefield.

## PUBLIC LAW 435

Public Law 435 excludes for income tax purposes copyright royalties from the definition of personal holding companies (1) if they are at least 50 percent of gross income, and (2) if the business expense deductions incident to promotion are 50 percent or more of gross income. This reflects the change in the music publishing business, which formerly existed by sale of sheet music, now derives its principal income from sale of royalties to radio, TV, phonograph records, night club performers and others.

## PUBLIC LAW 436

This eliminates the requirement that trustees of insurance companies in the District of Columbia be residents of the District. Reason: in Washington as in Chicago there is a residential trend to the suburbs. Many of the suburbs here are in Maryland and Virginia, outside the District.

## PUBLIC LAW 437

Public Law 437 excludes from income tax the pension annuities paid to nonresident aliens. These mainly are persons who worked years in United States embassies and other offices of our Foreign Service. The Republic of the Philippines was among the nations protesting the imposition of the tax. State Department, therefore, joined in recommending Public Law 437 for the sake of amity.

## PUBLIC LAW 438

*H.R. 1805, Antietam battlefield*

More men were killed at Antietam, or Sharpsburg, on September 17, 1862, than in any other battle in the Civil War. The Union lost 15.4 percent of those engaged, the Confederates 26.1 percent. Historians seem agreed that a decisive victory for Lee at Antietam might have foreshadowed the final independence of the Confederacy. When he turned back into Virginia the chance of intervention by Great Britain vanished.

Antietam National Battlefield Site was established by act of Congress in 1890. Public Law 438 authorizes the acquisition of 600

additional acres to restore the area to substantially the same condition as in 1862 and to give the oncoming generations a full and unimpeded view of the entire battlefield.

## PUBLIC LAW 439

Public Law 439 authorizes the sale at market value of two acres of land to the city of Tillamook in Oregon for a marine park. For many years the land has been occupied by squatters, without consent of or payment of rent to the Federal Government.

## PUBLIC LAW 440

This provides a tax of 1 cent a pound on the sale of laminated tires instead of the 8 cents a pound tax on tires used on highway vehicles and 5 cents a pound on other tires. Reason is that laminated tires are made of scrap rubber tires, and because of their very great weight are under a tax disadvantage (based on poundage) with the much lighter tires.

## PUBLIC LAW 441

Public Law 441 extends for 2 years the suspension of duty on alumina, bauxite, and calcined bauxite, the domestic supply of which is limited.

## PUBLIC LAW 442

This is of interest to Federal civilian employees. It repeals section 1505 of the Social Security Act to put them on exactly the same footing as workers in private industry in the matter of eligibility for unemployment compensation. Accrued annual leave will be treated under State law.

## PUBLIC LAW 443

In 1927 Congress established the Stones River National Military Park on the site of the battle of Bragg's Confederate Army of the Tennessee with Rosecrank's Union Army of the Cumberland. Public Law 443 changes the name to Stones River National Battlefield (much more descriptive, I would say) and adds six acres (cost of \$1,500) to include a view of Stones River itself, the stream for which the battle is named.

## PUBLIC LAW 444

*S. 2434, historic Fort Laramie*

Fort Laramie in Wyoming, built in 1834, and used as a fur-trading post, then as an Army post in the era of the Pony Express riders, the overland stages, the gold rush travelers, the campaigns against the Northern Plains Indians, probably is the best preserved of the trading posts and forts when adventure was in the air and exploration and settlement of the West were the trend.

Public Law 444 changes the name of Fort Laramie National Monument to Fort Laramie National Historic Site (which is more descriptive) and adds some 350 acres. A woman in Denver, who spent her girlhood in old Fort Laramie, is donating \$100,000 to provide the historic old buildings with authentic furnishings of the times.

## PUBLIC LAW 445

This gives to the Keweenaw Bay Indian Tribe in Michigan a third of an acre of land that the Federal Government purchased in 1935 for \$1 for an Indian CCC camp. This assuredly is not major legislation, but it highlights the range of the work of the Congress. The President signed this \$1 bill with the same pen he signed the authorization for \$170 million for milk for schoolchildren, which follows.

## PUBLIC LAW 446

*H.R. 9331, school milk program*

Public Law 446 authorizes additional CCC funds for the school milk program, a total of \$85 million for fiscal 1960 and \$95 million for fiscal 1961. Beginning in 1961 CCC will be reimbursed from the Treasury.

Some 83,300 schools and institutions, including summer camps, settlement houses, and child-care homes, are participating in



the program in 1960. During the year they will use 2,380 million half pints of milk. Your vote has supported the school milk program since its inception.

#### PUBLIC LAW 447

Muckleshoot Indian tribe in the State of Washington showed little interest in its land consolidation program, and tribal council was hard put to scare up a quorum. So Public Law 447 authorizes the tribe to reconvey the land to individual tribal members.

#### PUBLIC LAW 448

This permits the continued delivery of water during 1960 and 1961 for irrigation in the Riverton project in Wyoming, pending execution of repayment contract.

#### PUBLIC LAW 449

##### *H.R. 8601, Civil Rights Act of 1960*

Public Law 449 is the legislation by which this session of the Congress will be remembered in history. It is not as strong as the measure introduced by your representative, as cosponsor with other members of the Senate and House, but it marks real progress in the long, hard fight to protect all American citizens in the exercise of their voting rights. The House passed the bill, 311 to 109. I cast your vote for the bill, against recommitment (which was defeated 118 to 304), and against all crippling and weakening amendments.

The long and bitter filibuster in the Senate and the equally long and bitter fight with the Rules Committee in the House were highlights of the first half of the session.

I shall begin my next report with a digest, in simple language, of just what is in Public Law 449.

### Address by Senator Wiley Over Wisconsin Radio Stations

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

*Saturday, July 2, 1960*

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the Congress—when it reconvenes in August—will have a sizable workload to handle—if it is to write a real record for the year.

Recently, I delivered an address over Wisconsin radio stations viewing some of the major legislation yet to be acted upon in the final days.

At this time, I ask unanimous consent to have the address printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXCERPTS OF ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BY SENATOR ALEXANDER WILEY OVER WISCONSIN RADIO STATIONS

Friends, as you know, Congress has now recessed—the House of Representatives until August 15 and the Senate until August 8. Why? The legislative workload has piled higher and higher in recent weeks.

As a result, the majority leadership decided to adjourn—rather than attempt to push through all the pending legislation.

Question. Will this mean a long session in August, Senator WILEY?

Answer. Well, that depends upon many things. It will depend upon whether Congress is ready and willing to “roll up its sleeves” and get to work; or whether an effort will be made to “play politics” with the issues.

For myself—as prior to recess—I am prepared to stay as long as necessary to get the whole job done when Congress reconvenes in August.

Question. Senator WILEY, how large a workload remains in August?

Answer. A big one.

#### WILEY-SPONSORED LEGISLATION PENDING AFTER RECESS

Briefly, now, I'd like to review some of the proposals—which I have sponsored—that I believe are of major interest to Wisconsin. These include:

1. S. 910, to authorize the payment to local governments of sums in lieu of taxes and special assessments with respect to certain Federal real property.

2. S.J. Res. 208, to establish a commission to study and report on the impact of foreign trade on business and new industrial expansion in the United States. As a cosponsor of this measure, I feel we need to take a “hard look” at the effect—the adverse effect—which the increased flood of imports, for example, is having on our domestic industry.

3. Expansion of agricultural research through enactment of S. 690 now in conference. The purpose of this legislation would be to expand research of utilization of agricultural products for commercial purposes.

Incidentally, still pending also is my bill for establishing a dairy research laboratory—with similar objectives—at Madison, Wis.

Question. What are other measures of particular interest to Wisconsin?

Answer. Although there are many more, a number of additional areas include:

4. S. 2917, to provide an increase in price supports for dairy products to provide a brighter outlook for the dairy farmer in America. Currently, the measure is pending before the Senate.

5. S. 894, to establish an ice-age national park, encompassing the glacially formed moraines in Wisconsin. Unfortunately, the long-delayed studies by the Department of the Interior had held up action on this legislation.

6. S.J. Res. 186, to establish a National Voters Day. Prior to the recess, this resolution—for encouraging greater voter participation in elections—passed the Senate. Currently, it is pending before the Judiciary Committee in the House of Representatives.

7. S. Con. Res. 96, to provide for an updated Internal Security Manual—a useful guidebook to strengthen the internal security of the country. This measure has also passed the Senate and is pending before the Administration Committee in the House of Representatives.

8. Legislation to extend the termination date for the Menominee Indian Tribe, as well as to provide exemptions from Federal documentary stamp tax on transfer of property from Federal control to the tribe. To accommodate the change in status, the Wisconsin State Legislature has created a 72d county. Unless additional time is provided to put the tribal affairs in order, serious economic and social problems may arise for the Menominee Indians. Unless these are resolved, it will handicap their ability to integrate properly into the political and economic life of Wisconsin.

#### OTHER MAJOR LEGISLATION PENDING BEFORE CONGRESS

Question. Now, Senator WILEY, what are some of the other major issues which would be a matter of priority—or major controversy—when Congress reconvenes?

Answer. When the “closing gong” of the recess came, the unfinished business included the following:

Consideration of the proposals for increasing the minimum wage and extending it to more workers.

Proposals for providing medical and hospital care for the aging citizen.

What to do about Federal aid to schools. Expanding the housing program.

Carrying forward the mutual security program.

Public works bill—including funds for flood control and port and harbor development and additional planning, maintenance, and surveys for projects including: Eau Galle River, Menominee Harbor, Milwaukee Harbor, Sheboygan Harbor, Cornucopia Harbor, Duluth-Superior, Pocatonia.

A great many of these major programs are highly controversial. Consequently, they could touch off real battles after Congress reconvenes in August.

#### UPCOMING NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Question. What about the upcoming Democratic and Republican Conventions, Senator WILEY?

Answer. As we are aware, the conventions are scheduled as follows:

The Democratic meeting in Los Angeles on July 11.

The Republican meeting in Chicago on July 25.

The nominations of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency—as well as adoption of platforms—by the respective parties, of course, is a significant—and essential—step in our two-party system toward filling the highest public offices in our country.

Because of the breakup of the normally continuing sessions of Congress, however, we must be careful not to allow politicking to unduly influence the outcome of action on the pending legislation.

Politics—in its best sense—can, and does, effectively serve the interests of our people—locally, statewide, and nationally.

At the same time, irresponsible efforts to make political football out of issues for “personal or party” gains can work against the public interest.

Consequently, we must—in these challenging times—encourage adherence to the highest standards of conduct by candidates and parties in electioneering.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF FUTURE GOALS BY STATES AND COMMUNITIES

Question. Senator WILEY, today—inside and outside of politics—we are hearing, and reading a great deal about “goal setting” for our country.

Answer. Yes.

Currently, the Nation and its leaders are attempting to establish—and “shoot for” goals to meet the Nation's future needs for economic progress and security.

Personally, I think this is a good idea. Highlighting this effort has been the appointment of a National Goals Commission by President Eisenhower. Among its purposes are the establishment of objectives and assuring a good “forward pace” by channeling human and natural resources into programs that best serve the interests of the country.

To obtain maximum progress, however, I believe we need a coordinated effort also to assure a top-to-bottom voluntary mobilization of the Nation's people and resources.

Question. How can this be accomplished, Senator? What goals shall we be shooting for?

Answer. We recognize, of course, that—if this is to be done—each State and community can helpfully contribute by establishing such goals in relation to its potential. This involves such steps as:

Surveying manpower, natural, financial, commercial, and other resources.

Reviewing needs for services, products, transportation, housing, education and other needs, together with recommendations for fulfilling such needs.

Following a realistic survey of a community or State's potential, then the task is

to establish—and attempt to reach—high-achievement goals within the range of their human and natural resources.

To accomplish such a program, however, certain additional requirements need to be fulfilled. These include:

1. A thorough analysis of its potential by a State or community—and then realistic efforts to "set its sights" on promising objectives in such fields as agriculture; housing; education; social progress; trade; expansion of industrial and business activity to create more jobs; and other purposes.
2. Encourage citizens to support—and invest in—local and State projects, to further provide much-needed—and sometimes scarce—finances for projects.
3. Assure local and State tax systems favorable to industrial and business development.
4. Look for new markets for local—or State—produced products or services to provide greater business and industrial activities—which means more jobs—and economic health.
5. Improve our "human resources" development program.
6. Create a spirit of cooperation between management and labor to minimize costly strife that jeopardizes progress.
7. Improve and expand air, rail, road and water transportation systems to better meet present and future needs of the economy and the people.
8. Carry on unexplored opportunities for development of mineral, timber or other natural resources; expansion of tourism; participation in trade; locating new markets for communities' products or services; and other opportunities.

Each State and each community can, of course, best determine its requirements, potentials and objectives, and set up the machinery for mobilizing its human and natural resources to attain its goals. If such a grassroots program can be effectively established, I believe it will go a long way toward successfully paving the way for an ever-brighter future for the State and the Nation.

The overall objective, of course, is to stimulate a greater, communitywide effort to make each hometown or community the "best place" to live in America.

#### CONCLUSION

This, then, is a brief, between session review of the legislative and other tasks that remain ahead of us.

As in the past, I shall look forward to hearing from you folks, from time to time, as issues of public interest arise in the days ahead.

Now, again, this is your senior Senator, **ALEX WILEY**, saying: Thanks for taking time out of your busy days to "tune in" to this program.

#### Bastille Day

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, July 2, 1960*

**Mr. MULTER.** Mr. Speaker, on July 14, 171 years ago in Paris, an outraged citizenry stormed the citadel called the Bastille, the dread prison that for them represented the denial of basic human rights by the regime under which they lived.

The anniversary of that occasion has since been celebrated by the French nation as the symbol of its dedication to

the principles of liberty, justice, and equality for all.

It is most fitting for us to join the people of France in recognition of this anniversary. And it is fitting that the key to the bastille should today hang in Mount Vernon. For the charter of our liberties, the Declaration of Independence, owes much of its essence to France. The enlightened French philosophers of the 18th century largely fathered the concept of society as one in which individuals have rights and do not exist merely as objects for the whims of arbitrary rulers. The American Revolution was the earliest concrete expression of that concept. And from it the French people perhaps drew renewed inspiration for their struggle to establish a democratic society. Much of the history of the world since that time has been the history of peoples throughout the world inspired by the ideals of the French and American revolutions and struggling to realize them.

Today when new and more insidious forms of tyranny than monarchic despotism threaten to overwhelm the world, it is more than ever important to pay tribute to a people whose devotion to individual liberties has long been paramount, and to join with them in rededicating ourselves to renewed efforts to maintain them.

**Hon. Joseph C. O'Mahoney, of Wyoming**

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. THOMAS C. HENNINGS, JR.**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

*Saturday, July 2, 1960*

**Mr. HENNINGS.** Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, a statement by me on the retirement from the Senate of the Honorable **JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY**, of Wyoming.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HENNINGS ON THE RETIREMENT OF HON. JOSEPH O'MAHONEY, OF WYOMING

I wish to join the great number of friends of Senator O'MAHONEY in expressing sentiments of regret that he is leaving the Senate. As one of its ablest Members, his rugged individualism, initiative, and perseverance have made him outstanding. Outspoken in his dedication to the Constitution, in his alignment with proponents of economic freedom, and devotion to the development of the West, he is most highly respected by his fellow Senators. His eloquence and great independence in all fields from antitrust to military affairs, from matters affecting the Department of Interior to atomic energy have added to his prestige.

**JOE O'MAHONEY** is a leader, advocate, and originator. He is a realist.

The distinguished Senator from Wyoming made an indelible impression on me in early 1937 when I, as a Member of the House, would come to the Senate to listen to the debate on the Supreme Court "packing" plan. He was a bulwark of strength and principle in the great fight to maintain our Court as an independent judicial body.

It is through our common interest in the field of constitutional law and antitrust legislation that I have gotten to know Mr. O'MAHONEY very well. It has been a privilege to be with him on the Judiciary Committee. During our close association on that committee, I have observed his keen insight into constitutional problems, his dauntless courage and determination to prevent any threat to constitutional rights, and his courage of conviction. His opposition to the drafting of labor in World War II, and assertion of the constitutional principles at stake in the Strauss nomination are indications of his deep conviction and courageous vigor in defense of the Constitution.

Guided by patriotism and welfare of the country, he has done all in his power to protect the American system. He believes in fair play and competition. He has been forceful in attacking monopolies and concentrations of economic power. He has been outspoken against the power of monopoly in controlling the economic lives of working people, white-collar people, and small business people. He has been an ardent supporter of antitrust legislation.

He has been industrious in his endeavors to help the West. He has been successful in his battle for the development of the West's natural resources. In conservation he has worked to aid mining, water development, and land reclamation.

Although he comes from a State with a small population, through his talent, integrity, and keen intelligence, his reputation has spread beyond the boundaries of his State, beyond the boundaries of the West, and over the entire country. His grasp of national problems and relentless efforts to solve them have made America a stronger and better place to live.

I regret to see him leave the Senate. I realize, though, that he is taking the right road. He knows in his own heart what is best or he would not have made the decision. As a great student of history, he himself will now go down in history as one of the outstanding Senators of our time. I wish for him and for his loved ones many more years of good health, great happiness, and success.

**Public Opinion Poll, 10th District of North Carolina**

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. CHARLES RAPER JONAS**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, July 2, 1960*

**Mr. JONAS.** Mr. Speaker, earlier in the year I distributed 45,000 questionnaires among the residents of my district. Approximately three-fifths were sent to rural boxholders because many people in the district work in town but receive their mail on rural routes, and the remainder went to residents of the towns and cities in the district.

The response to this questionnaire was gratifying—a 10-percent return—and came from every urban and rural community in the district—from farmers, laborers, executives, storekeepers, clerks, teachers, housewives, and professional men and women.

Perhaps half of those who returned the questionnaires extended their yes or no answers by adding explanatory comments. Many others took the trouble to elaborate at length on their answers



and some discussed issues not even listed on the questionnaire.

I have personally read all of these supplementary comments and appreciate the willingness of so many of my constituents to share their views with me on important issues. Although the final

responsibility for votes I cast in Congress must necessarily be my own, and is always based upon a careful consideration of all the pro and con arguments on a given bill, I believe the people of the district should have an opportunity to express their views and to know that

they will receive careful consideration by me. The use of such a questionnaire is the easiest way I know to give them that opportunity and I am pleased that so many took advantage of it.

Following are the questions with answers indicated on a percentage basis:

[In percent]

|  | Yes      | No       | No opinion |  | Yes      | No       | No opinion |
|--|----------|----------|------------|--|----------|----------|------------|
| (1) In the recent steel strike, almost the entire steelmaking capacity of this country was closed down. In view of the impact of such a strike on our national security and economy:   |          |          |            | (5) The 1961 Federal budget provides \$565,000,000 for various aid to education programs. Several proposals are pending in Congress to increase substantially this Federal support of education. The bills range in cost from \$300,000,000 to \$1,100,000,000 per year: |          |          |            |
| (a) Do you believe the Federal Government should be given more power to arbitrate and enforce agreements between labor and management in such cases?   | 67       | 26       | 7          | (a) Do you favor Federal aid to education in addition to that already being provided?  | 32       | 61       | 7          |
| (b) Do you favor a legal ban on industrywide bargaining?   | 56       | 29       | 15         | (b) If so, would you restrict the use of the funds to school construction or would you include teachers' salaries?   | 21       | 13       | 66         |
| (c) Do you believe unions that represent all workers in an industry should be made subject to the antitrust laws?  | 83       | 8        | 9          | (c) Would you prefer a plan providing that the Federal Government should return to each State a small percentage of the income taxes collected from individuals within that State for use by the State in support of public education?                                   | 66       | 23       | 11         |
| (d) Do you favor compulsory arbitration of labor-management disputes when an entire industry is affected?  | 72       | 18       | 10         | (6) Legislation is pending to grant a pension of \$100 a month to every World War I veteran:   |          |          |            |
| (2) The present Federal minimum wage is \$1 per hour. The North Carolina minimum wage is 75 cents per hour: (a) Do you favor increasing the Federal minimum wage above \$1 per hour?   | 34       | 60       | 6          | (a) Do you favor this proposal?  | 18       | 79       | 3          |
| (3) The Forand bill provides hospital, surgical and nursing home care for social security retirees, surviving widows and children. Persons presently retired will be eligible without contribution. The program will be financed by an increase in social security taxes on employers, employees, and the self-employed: (a) Do you favor the Forand bill?   | 35       | 59       | 6          | (b) If your answer was "No," would you favor such pensions if they are restricted to veterans with small incomes?  | 40       | 40       | 20         |
| (4) Under present law, if a person drawing social security earns in excess of \$1,200 annually he is penalized by having his social security payments reduced:   |          |          |            | (7) A bill is pending in Congress to inaugurate a GI educational benefits program for peacetime veterans. This bill is estimated to cost \$600,000,000 a year. Do you favor such a bill?   | 19       | 75       | 6          |
| (a) Do you favor increasing this limitation on earnings?   | 69       | 24       | 7          |  |          |          |            |
| (b) Do you favor eliminating the limitation altogether?  | 36       | 52       | 12         |  |          |          |            |
|  | Increase | Decrease | No opinion |  | Increase | Decrease | No opinion |
| (8) Do you favor increasing or decreasing spending in the following areas:   |          |          |            | (e) Public housing, urban renewal, slum clearance, etc.  | 36       | 52       | 12         |
| (a) Defense  | 41       | 37       | 22         | (f) Federal grants to States and local communities for public works such as sewage disposal works  | 27       | 60       | 13         |
| (b) Farm subsidies   | 11       | 79       | 10         |  |          |          |            |
| (c) Mutual security  | 27       | 47       | 26         |  |          |          |            |
| (d) Public works, such as dredging harbors, building dams, flood control, reclamation, etc.  | 39       | 45       | 16         |  |          |          |            |
|  | Yes      | No       | No opinion |  | Yes      | No       | No opinion |
| (9) If you favor increased spending, where would you propose getting the money?  |          |          |            | (11) Do you favor taxing cooperatives on the same basis as private enterprises?  | 83       | 9        | 8          |
| (a) Increasing existing taxes?   | 16       | 46       | 38         | (12) Do you favor a national fair trade law?   | 29       | 55       | 16         |
| (b) Deficit financing (borrowing)?   | 5        | 42       | 53         | (13) Do you agree with the administration that disarmament must be accompanied by a foolproof inspection system?   | 89       | 5        | 6          |
| (c) New taxes, such as a manufacturers' sales tax?   | 27       | 25       | 48         | (14) Do you believe that the exchange of visits by heads of state is in the interest of world peace?   | 78       | 12       | 10         |
| (10) Interest on the national debt is now \$9,600,000,000 a year. It takes 11 cents out of every tax dollar just to pay this interest bill. If we go on as we have been, in just about 30 years we will have paid out, in interest alone, an amount equal to the national debt (\$290,000,000,000) but will still owe every cent of the principal. In an effort to force the Federal Government to begin reducing the national debt, I have introduced a bill providing that at least 1 percent shall be paid on it each year. Do you favor this proposal? | 93       | 3        | 4          | (15) Do you favor continuing our current missile and space programs on about the present level or do you favor a "crash" program to speed them up regardless of the additional cost?   |          |          |            |
|  |          |          |            | (a) Continue on present level?   | 70       | 9        | 21         |
|  |          |          |            | (b) Starting a "crash" program?  | 17       | 36       | 47         |

### Medical Care for the Aged

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. LOUIS C. RABAUT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, as we are all aware the question of medical care for the aged citizens of our country has become one of the most controversial issues of the day. And rightly so. The position in which our elder citizens find themselves when the necessity arises to

meet the cost of any sizable medical expenses is truly tragic. In the vast majority of cases they simply cannot meet such expenses. What is more, a representative cross-sampling of this above-65 group has shown that not only can these people not meet the cost but would either have to borrow the money or flatly state that they do not know where they would get it. This is a sorry situation, indeed, for our retired workers to find themselves facing. There are roughly 15 million retired people in this country. Of this 15 million just about 11 million are now drawing social security pensions. Only about 1 million of these are also covered by private pension plans. With

respect to those on social security, it should be noted that the maximum Federal benefit for a retired couple is \$180 per month; but the average amount actually received is close to \$114. It is, of course, obvious that these figures leave no margin for heavy medical expenses, particularly when you consider that medical expenses have zoomed up higher and faster than any other single item in our economy.

The consequence of this situation is that it creates a singularly peculiar paradox within the traditional American system of employment and retirement. The traditional goal and the fond dream of the American workingman and his

family has always been eventual retirement to a life of ease and complete freedom. However—and here is the paradox—this traditional goal is becoming more and more difficult—even impossible—of attainment for the retired and retiring members of our society because their continuing reliance on a set, stabilized income in the form of pensions and so forth has failed to be given due consideration as the price of living has continued to spiral. Thus these people who are required to get along on the same amount of money each month have seen their ability to do so decline progressively as the purchasing power of the few dollars they receive has grown less and less. This general principle, while it is true of all living necessities such as food and rent, is particularly and acutely true with respect to medical expenses incurred by these older citizens. For if their fixed incomes are increasingly inadequate to buy the daily needed loaf of bread, how then are they to meet unforeseen medical expenses of greatly larger proportions? The answer is simple—they cannot.

But it is not enough to know this answer. It remains to seek the remedy. For what are we to do, refuse these people needed medical care because they cannot afford it? Certainly not. Here, then, is the central point on which everyone concerned is in agreement; that the need exists and that something must be done about it. Even the budget-minded administration recognizes this point. But here, also, is where the general agreement ends and the controversy begins. For here is where the question arises of how to approach the problem; of how to go about the solution.

By this time there have developed several differing approaches, all distinct in one respect or other from the original and well-known Forand bill. I do not intend to go into a detailed discussion or comparison of the different bills involved. There are now six different major bills dealing with the question of providing health care for our aged. The main differences between them lie in the manner of financing the program and in the categories of coverage to be provided. The basic alternative methods of paying for this medical care are first, through an extension of the present Social Security System; second, out of the general revenue funds; third, through State and Federal Government matching funds; fourth, through subscription fees to be paid by the recipients; or fifth, through some combination of these methods. For my part, I have supported the Forand bill from the very beginning and I am in favor of paying for the needed medical care through the present Social Security System. This would be done by increasing the present social security taxes one-fourth of 1 percent. This would mean that an individual would pay into the social security fund a maximum of \$12 per year more than he is paying now. This program would amount to a prepaid health care package on which today's workers can fall back when they retire. Figures from the Census Bureau show that 60 percent

of retired people—60 percent of people over 65 years of age do not have as much as \$1,000 income per year. This means about \$20 a week for food, clothing, shelter and everything else people need to live. How are they to pay for needed medical care?

The elderly people of this country are the people who need medical care the most. More than any other segment of our population these people need this care—which, in a tragically large number of cases, they cannot afford. This older group of persons gets sick more often and stays sick longer than any other population group. Further, many of them are in need of continuing care. That is they require nursing home care or medical attention on a regular basis—be it weekly, biweekly, or monthly—or they are required to take medicines regularly, often daily and often comprising not one but several different medicines—all of which are expensive these days. All of these things are necessary and they are also considerably beyond the means of most of our senior citizens. This situation has been called a "pressing social problem." I prefer to call it a "crying human need" and I pledge that I shall fight to see that something is done about it.

#### Public Laws 553 to and Including 591

##### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

#### HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am extending my remarks to include Public Laws 553 to and including 591, as reported by me to my constituents in the Second District of Illinois. My reports have covered all legislation enacted at the 2d session of the 86th Congress with the exception of a few awaiting the President's signature. I hope that this digest of the laws of the second session will prove of interest to my colleagues, and others, at least as a source of convenient reference and reminder. I do not know of the availability to the general public elsewhere of a digest of all the laws of the session.

The digest follows:

##### PUBLIC LAW 553

This is of no interest to the second district, where we grow no cotton. But it is of interest in the Cotton Belt. Sometimes the Government makes mistakes in measurement of acreage in regard to allotments. Public Law 553 places the cost of remeasurement in cotton lands on the same basis as that in lands producing wheat and other farm products.

##### PUBLIC LAW 554

Public Law 554 changes the title of the second in command of the Coast and Geodetic Survey from "Assistant Director" to "Deputy Director." I do not believe much in titles, but if a public servant thinks he can do a better job with more dignity in appellation it is all right with me. Whatever you call him, anyone paid by the taxpayers to do a public job is a public servant.

##### PUBLIC LAW 555

St. Lawrence Seaway has greatly complicated vessels safety problems on the Great Lakes. In 1959 there were 1,033 foreign commercial vessels making round voyages in the lakes in addition to the 2,206 United States and Canadian vessels regularly in the Great Lakes trade. Public Law 555 requires that vessels entering the five lakes through the Seaway shall during passage in the lakes have pilots, experienced with the area, and drawn from a United States-Canadian pool. I, with other members of the Illinois delegation, objected to the bill as first drawn, withdrew our objections later when the bill was amended to the satisfaction of the Chicago shipping interests and pilots.

##### PUBLIC LAW 556

Public Law 556 authorizes a payment to the Government of Israel of \$16,616 for two of its nationals injured in an automobile accident in Paris and of \$3,340 to the Government of France for one of its nationals injured in another automobile accident in Paris. Reason: inquiry showed that in each instance the driver of an American Embassy car, on official business, was to blame.

##### PUBLIC LAW 557

Public Law 557 (1) makes permanent the suspension of import duties on coarse wools imported under bond for use in the manufacture of rugs and carpets, and (2) adds papermakers' felts to the list of wool products covered. Purpose is to place American carpet manufacturers on even footing with foreign competitors.

##### PUBLIC LAW 558

Officers in the naval service, please take note. Public Law 558 corrects the bull the Navy admittedly made in urging the definition of "total commissioned service" in the hump law. The Navy intended solely to protect Marine Corps majors from mandatory retirement because by promotions over the heads of their superiors in rank they had picked up too much total commissioned service time. But it turned out the hump definition would force the retirement unintentionally and prematurely of 7 worthy but passed over lieutenant commanders, 154 commanders, and 31 lieutenant colonels. Congress rights matters by restoring the old definition of total commissioned service.

##### PUBLIC LAW 559

##### H.R. 8186, Reserve commissioned officers

Public Law 559 amends the Reserve Officer Personnel Act of 1954 to equalize promotion opportunity in the various branches of the Armed Forces. The law (19 printed pages) affects and is of interest to all Reserve officers, a fact pointed up when the document room informed me that it was completely out of House Report No. 681 (120 pp.) and the Armed Services Committee loaned me its copy on my solemn promise to return it within 24 hours. Note to Reserve nurses: You now can aspire to becoming a full colonel. Former top rank for Reserve nurse or Army medical specialist was lieutenant colonel.

##### PUBLIC LAW 560

Public Law 560 extends to June 30, 1962, the President's authority to allocate and fix priorities for strategic materials, grant loans and subsidies under the Defense Production Act to expand industrial capacity. We were told the control powers are necessary to maintain production schedules on missiles and other defense contracts.

##### PUBLIC LAW 561

##### H.R. 10569, Treasury and Post Office appropriations

Public Law 561 carries \$4,007,500,000 in appropriations for fiscal 1961 for the Post Office Department (\$522.5 million under the



budget), \$832,849,000 for the Treasury Department, and \$1,565,000 for the U.S. Tax Court.

Not included in the above amount for the Treasury is \$9.6 billion permanent and indefinite appropriations for debt service, tax refunds and payment to the unemployed trust fund. Most of this goes to paying interest on the national debt, a reminder of the future price we pay when we spend borrowed money.

#### PUBLIC LAW 562

This continues until August 7, 1962, the suspension of duty on copying lathes used in making shoe lasts. Purpose is to make available to American manufacturers specialized lathes obtainable only from foreign sources. It also extends suspension of duty on casein.

#### PUBLIC LAW 563

Public Law 563 extends for 2 years the exemption from duty on personal and household effects brought into the United States by persons returning from governmental service abroad.

#### PUBLIC LAW 564

##### *H.R. 12381, Excise taxes and debt limit*

Public Law 564 (1) provides for a temporary limit of \$293 billion on the national debt for 1 year to June 30, 1961, (2) extends to July 1, 1961, the 52 percent corporate income tax rate, and (3) continues another year the excise taxes on alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, automobiles and parts, transportation of persons, and telephone calls.

All of this was packaged in one bill, which the Rules Committee reported out under a closed rule. A closed rule means that you take it all as is, or leave it, since no amendments are in order. Your representative, opposed to an excise tax on local telephone calls, voted against the adoption of the closed rule. The closed rule, however, was adopted, 204 to 181, and the bill passed, 223 to 174. Your vote was aye. It could not have been otherwise with a proper sense of fiscal responsibility. I doubt if any Member of the House would have voted nay if his were the decisive vote.

#### PUBLIC LAW 565

##### *H.R. 11001, International Development Association*

Public Law 565 authorizes the United States to participate with 17 larger and 51 smaller nations in the International Development Association to help provide assistance to undeveloped countries. IDA, affiliated with the World Bank, is an international cooperative venture, furnishing financing on flexible terms but on the same sound banking principles as those of the World Bank. It will have resources of \$1 billion, of which the United States will contribute about a third. The House passed the bill, 249 to 158. Your vote was aye. I believe the burden and responsibility of world rebuilding should be shared by all free nations, each contributing in increasing proportion as its own economy improves. That makes common sense. You will find my remarks on pages 14774 and 14788 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 28, 1960.

#### PUBLIC LAW 566

United States produces less than half the long staple cotton it consumes. Public Law 566 prevents 50 percent reduction in acreage by establishing the same marketing quota for the 1961 crop as for the 1960 crop.

#### PUBLIC LAW 567

This extends for 2 years, to June 30, 1962, the authority of the Federal Reserve Board to buy securities directly from the Treasury.

#### PUBLIC LAW 568

##### *H.R. 9883, Federal employees pay raise*

Public Law 568 is part of the history of

the 86th Congress. It raises by 8.4 percent pay of postal workers, 7.5 percent pay of classified and other Federal employees. Mainly it affects the humble Federal workers, most of whom had a hard time making both ends meet in a period of rising living costs.

But it had to go the hard way to clear the hurdles. A discharge petition, signed by 219 Members, brought it from the Rules Committee, where it was bottled up. Your Representative was the fifth Member to sign the petition, held the floor for an hour on the deadline day and until the required 219th signature (that of Congressman O'Konski, of Wisconsin) was affixed to the petition. (Discharge petitions can be signed only when the House is in session.)

The bill passed the House, 378 to 40, the Senate, 62 to 17. Then came the President's veto. It required a two-thirds vote in both bodies to pass over the veto. The House vote came first, 345 to 69. Later in the day came the Senate vote, 74 to 24.

Public Law 568 had cleared all the hurdles.

#### PUBLIC LAW 569

July 1 was the beginning of fiscal year 1961. As some of the 1961 appropriations had not been voted, Public Law 569 provided temporary appropriations on the basis of fiscal 1960, pending later enactments. It is the usual resolution on such occasions. Otherwise the Federal departments affected would have to shut down at midnight of June 30.

#### PUBLIC LAW 570

Public Law 570 directs the transfer by the Postmaster General and General Services of needed books and personal property to State and county agencies engaged in cooperative agricultural extension work.

#### PUBLIC LAW 571

Impoverished Americans becoming insane while in foreign countries are cared for and their return to the United States arranged. Public Law 571 provides for their hospitalization after their arrival in America and while en route to the State of residence.

#### PUBLIC LAW 572

Demand for warm-water fish to stock ponds, lakes, dams and wildlife refuges in the Southeast is growing. Public Law 572 authorizes a fish hatchery in Orangeburg County in South Carolina.

#### PUBLIC LAW 573

This gives owners of five lots on the Indian River in Florida another year to perfect their claims jeopardized by a surveyor's error. The error all added up to more work for the Congress.

#### PUBLIC LAW 574

When a country school at Stella, Mo., burned down, the Army met the emergency with the loan of a former officers' quarters at Fort Crowder, unneeded and no longer in use. Public Law 574 permits its continued use without payment of rent. Just another proof that Uncle Sam is the kind of person we like.

#### PUBLIC LAW 575

Public Law 575 helps out unsubsidized operators of American vessels in the coastwise and foreign tramp trade. It permits them to trade in their old vessels as part payment for benefit ships from the Government's reserve fleet.

#### PUBLIC LAW 576

United States owns 2.6 million acres in Texas for which it paid \$151 million. Public Law 576 would permit exploration for and development of oil and gas deposits.

#### PUBLIC LAW 577

Public Law 577 makes mortgage insurance on fishing vessels more effective, puts it on the same footing as that on ship construction.

#### PUBLIC LAW 578

This provides housing for essential civilian employees of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

#### PUBLIC LAW 579

Washington is the headquarters of many trade and other associations. Public Law 579 amends the District of Columbia Life Insurance Act to permit writing of group life insurance to cover their employees.

#### PUBLIC LAW 580

Castillo de San Marcos, now a national monument in Florida, was built by the Spanish in 1672, was the outpost of the Spanish Caribbean empire in defense against the English and French, in the 1800's served as a military prison. It was visited by over 450,000 tourists in 1959. Public Law 580 authorizes addition to the monument of land containing part of the historic moat still in evidence.

#### PUBLIC LAW 581

This gives back to the Cheyenne River Sioux Indian tribe in South Dakota, 16 acres of land for which the Government has no further use.

#### PUBLIC LAW 582

Here is good news for service personnel who were awarded decorations, such as the Distinguished Service Cross or medal, and never received them, due to inadvertence or loss of the recommendations. Public Law 582 in such cases permits their delivery despite the time limitation has run.

#### PUBLIC LAW 583

Vessels of foreign construction are not permitted to operate in the coastwise trade of the United States. Public Law 583 closes a loophole by requiring that when American vessels in the trade are rebuilt the work all must be done in the United States.

#### PUBLIC LAW 584

Public Law 584 relates only to the District of Columbia. It adopts for the District the uniform law of many States for the transfer of securities to and by fiduciaries.

#### PUBLIC LAW 585

Public Law 585 gives return rights to career civilian employees of the Defense Department assigned to overseas posts. On return they will get their old jobs back with no reduction in seniority, status or tenure. Purpose is to encourage rotation between positions overseas and positions at home.

#### PUBLIC LAW 586

Enlisted men on 85 vessels of the Coast Guard, small patrol boats, were overpaid from January of 1955 to April of 1956, according to the belated finding of the Comptroller General. Congress properly saved the enlisted men from digging up the money erroneously paid them 5 years ago. Public Law 586 validates the payments as made.

#### PUBLIC LAW 587

Public Law 587 broadens the coverage of existing law relative to payment of travel and transportation costs to attract needed scientists and engineers to the Federal service.

#### PUBLIC LAW 588

Most cotton grown in the United States is classed under the Smith-Doxey Act. Public Law 588 prohibits improper practices in cotton sampling and provides penalties.

#### PUBLIC LAW 589

Public Law 589 authorizes judge advocates, adjutants, and commanding officers of the Armed Forces in foreign service to act as notaries and administer oaths to civilian employees and dependents as well as to those in the services. This protects absentee ballots from the danger of being thrown out.

## PUBLIC LAW 590

Public Law 590 allows reimbursement for ferry fares, bridge, road, and tunnel tolls (in addition to 5 cents a mile travel allowance) to VA beneficiaries and their attendants. Common sense. I never heard of a nickel toll.

## PUBLIC LAW 591

Small business especially is interested in having products tested to determine whether they meet Government requirements. Public Law 591 authorizes the General Services Administration to accept funds for such testing.

## Nixon Over Kennedy for Presidency Says WIU Pollster

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
*Saturday, July 2, 1960*

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, according to the word from Western Illinois University where Dr. Victor Hicken, professor of Illinois and American history, has conducted a poll, NIXON will be the Republican nominee and KENNEDY will be the Democratic nominee—and NIXON will be elected in November.

About 71 percent of the total sample picked Nixon to win the November election—with about 59 percent saying he is most qualified. JOHNSON was scarcely in the running.

Professor Hicken said:

In 1954 I conducted a similar poll and hit the outcome of the race between Meek and DOUGLAS for Senator on the nose. By using a WIU sample—which draws students from the solid Democrat and the solid Republican section of the State—I have always gotten extremely accurate results with polls. There's a good economic representation here too.

During the past year WIU drew students from 75 counties. Ninety-seven percent are residents of Illinois. He polled students in his history classes—including graduate students, senior, junior, sophomore, and freshman students.

Eighty-two percent picked KENNEDY as the Los Angeles nominee of the Democrats. Yet about 7 percent said KENNEDY is the most qualified. Exactly 25 percent said Stevenson is most qualified to be President. One in forty-four said JOHNSON is most qualified to be President of the United States.

Students in the poll represent 13 Illinois counties: McDonough County, Knox, Sangamon, Morgan, Fulton, Cook, Whiteside, Woodford, Carroll, Montgomery, Iroquois, Hancock, and McLean. Some students were less specific, indicating middle Illinois, central Illinois, west Illinois, north central Illinois, and midwestern Illinois.

The group—while not asked to give their names—was asked about the family background: 13 claimed a farming background; 7 said labor—and the vote was 4 to 3 in picking the Democrats to win. The white-collar families voted 8 to 3 for the Republicans to win in November.

In addition, one family has a teaching background—and two more listed farming and teaching. Seven said middle class, two self-employed, one retired. And as to economic background of the family, one jotted down one word: Republican.

### Hon. James E. Murray, of Montana

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF HON. THOMAS C. HENNINGS, JR. OF MISSOURI IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES *Saturday, July 2, 1960*

Mr. HENNINGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, a statement by me on the retirement from the Senate of the Honorable JAMES E. MURRAY, of Montana.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### STATEMENT BY SENATOR HENNINGS ON THE RETIREMENT OF HON. JAMES E. MURRAY, OF MONTANA

Many of our colleagues have expressed their regrets over the decision by JIM MURRAY not to run for reelection but to retire from the Senate at the end of this Congress. Each one who spoke undertook a most difficult task for it is impossible to put into words what it means to serve in the Senate with a man of JIM MURRAY's stature. Each of us has learned to look to JIM time and time again for direction.

I have been most fortunate to serve with him on the Democratic policy committee where his wise counsel and experience has been invaluable to us all. In the remaining days of this Congress we will all be looking to JIM MURRAY for continued leadership.

I should like to say a few words about my own firsthand knowledge and experience in working closely with JIM MURRAY—an experience which I shall always cherish. Within a very few months after I became a Member of the Senate, a devastating flood swept over the land in the Missouri River Basin. I urged President Harry S. Truman to establish a Commission to survey the basin with respect to the preservation and development of its water and land resources. The President established the Missouri Basin Survey Commission consisting of three Members of the Senate, three Members of the House of Representatives, and six lay members. JIM MURRAY was asked to serve on the Commission and even though at that time he was older in years than most Members of the Senate, he never hesitated one instant to give up the many months of the recess period which as we know is normally at the disposition of a Senator to use as he may, to take part in this survey.

The Commission with its headquarters at Lincoln, Nebr., held 60 public and executive sessions. The public hearings were held all along the Missouri River. JIM MURRAY's service to the Commission was indefatigable and faithful as we worked to solve the problems of water and land resources for one-sixth of our Nation.

During those days together on the Commission, I came to know him not only as a warm and friendly man of highest character and devotion to public service but also a man of keen intellect who very quickly grasped the many technical and difficult agricultural, economic, and engineering prob-

lems with which the Commission had to deal. Since that time I have always felt very close to JIM MURRAY.

We will miss JIM MURRAY, but we will never forget him nor will the American people. In his 25 years in the Senate, he has left us a rich legacy of accomplishment. His name is a hallmark in the legislative annals, in the fields of health, of education, of labor, of conservation, and of natural resource development. In fact, I cannot think of a field in which over the years JIM MURRAY's vision and dedication has not guided and enriched us.

I want to wish JIM MURRAY Godspeed and many years ahead of health and happiness which he so richly deserves in his retirement from public life.

### Public Laws 449-493

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. BARRATT O'HARA OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
*Saturday, July 2, 1960*

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am extending my remarks to include a digest of Public Laws 449 to and including 493, as given in my reports to my constituents in the Second District of Illinois:

#### PUBLIC LAW 449

#### H.R. 8601, Civil Rights Act of 1960

Public Law 449 (1) prescribes criminal penalties for obstructing the execution of school desegregation orders, (2) makes it a Federal crime, punishable by imprisonment up to 5 years, to flee across State lines to avoid prosecution for "hate bombings" of schools, churches, synagogues, (3) implements Federal investigations of denial of voting rights by requiring local election officials to retain voting records for 22 months after any Federal election and to surrender them to the Attorney General on demand, (4) strengthens the power of the Civil Rights Commission to administer oaths and take statements from witnesses, (5) permits the U.S. Commissioner of Education to provide schools for armed services children in areas where public schools have been closed to avoid compliance with desegregation orders, and (6) provides Federal machinery affirmatively to assist persons who have been denied the right to vote because of their race or color.

This is how title VI will work:

(a) Where in any area, with a large Negro population, few, if any, nonwhites are registered and participating voters, there is a presumption of "a practice pattern" of voting discrimination, accomplished by intimidation, arbitrary and discriminatory tests or by downright refusal to accept registrations. The court first must find that such "practice or pattern" exists.

(b) After the judicial finding that there is such "practice or pattern" any person of the race discriminated against may obtain on proper showing a court order permitting him to vote. Any election official then refusing to permit him to vote shall be punished for contempt of court.

(c) The court is empowered to appoint one or more persons as "voting referees" to accept the applications and determine the qualifications of Negro citizens who have been denied registration. The voting referees will receive testimony, ex parte, from any person denied the right to vote, and the applicant's statement under oath, "shall be



prima facie evidence as to age, residence, and his prior efforts to register or otherwise qualify to vote."

(d) The findings of the voting referees will be reviewed by the Federal courts and voting certificates issued to qualified applicants.

Important: One of the strong provisions is that literacy "and understanding of other subjects" shall be determined solely on the basis of answers included in the report of the voting referee. This should go a long way in protecting against rigged examinations.

#### PUBLIC LAW 450

This gives 7 acres of land (\$285 value) to the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians in Wyoming for an extension agency.

#### PUBLIC LAW 451

*H.R. 10234, Department of Commerce appropriation*

Public Law 451 carries \$645,922,375 in appropriations for the Department of Commerce and \$83,702,000 for related agencies for fiscal 1961. This is a cut of \$70 million under the budget.

An additional \$50 million is given the revolving fund for Small Business. With the carryover this means \$174 million will be available (mostly for small business loans) in fiscal 1961.

#### PUBLIC LAW 452

This extends to June 30, 1960, the life of the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission in order to complete volume III of "Abraham Lincoln: A Chronology, 1809-65."

#### PUBLIC LAW 453

Public Law 453 suspends for 2 years import duty on amorphous graphite or plum-bago, valued at \$50 a ton or less.

#### PUBLIC LAW 454

Bureau of Ships has the job of construction and repair of the ships of the Navy. It spends a billion or more dollars annually. Public Law 454 repeals an outmoded requirement that the Chief of the Bureau shall be an engineering expert, the Deputy Chief an architectural specialist, or visa versa. Now any qualified officer of the Navy can be assigned.

#### PUBLIC LAW 455

##### *H.R. 10401, Interior appropriations*

Public Law 455 appropriates \$557,667,600 for the Department of the Interior for fiscal 1961. Our public lands and forests produce over \$500 million in Federal revenues annually. Public Law 455 provides funds for more intensified management, also for increased research programs in forestry, fisheries and wildlife, and mine safety. It also gives the Geological Survey more money for water resources investigation. The appropriations total some \$7 million over the budget.

#### PUBLIC LAW 456

This continues until September 1963, the suspension of duty on istle or Tampico fiber, used chiefly in the manufacture of brushes.

#### PUBLIC LAW 457

##### *H.R. 11713, Atomic Energy Commission*

Public Law 457 authorizes \$211.4 million for fiscal 1961 for the Atomic Energy Commission, including \$13 million for power reactor plants for the Antarctic and \$5 million for stepped-up biomedical research into effects of radiation and radioactive fallout.

The Joint Committee disappointingly reports the failure of the Euratom program (of which so much was expected) to come up with a single project.

#### PUBLIC LAW 458

This is an aftermath of WPA. It disclaims any interest of the United States in land in Orange County, Calif., donated in 1936 by the American Legion for a WPA project, to give jobs to the unemployed.

#### PUBLIC LAW 459

Public Law 459 is especially interesting to automobile, real estate, and other dealers, and to finance companies that buy their installment notes. It provides transitional provisions for income tax treatment of dealer reserve income.

#### PUBLIC LAW 460

Public Law 460 designates two blocks in the District of Columbia as "Plaza of the Americas." In this area are the magnificent Pan American Union Building, statues to Simon Bolivar (South American liberator), and Jose Artigas (national hero of Uruguay), and other monuments to inter-American friendship and cooperation. A good gesture of hemispheric solidarity.

#### PUBLIC LAW 461

In its half century of existence the Commission of Fine Arts has enlisted the services, free of charge, of 64 noted architects, 8 painters, and 11 sculptors. Its members serve without pay, but the annual operating expenses now slightly exceed \$35,000. Public Law 461 removes the authorization limitation.

#### PUBLIC LAW 462

Public Law 462 honors the memory of William Horatio McAlpine, dean of the civilian engineers employed by the Corps of Engineers, by giving his name to the lock and dam on the Ohio River at Louisville.

#### PUBLIC LAW 463

##### *S. 1062, bank mergers*

Public Law 463 is major legislation in the field of banking. It requires Federal bank mergers to have the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, the Comptroller of the Currency or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Purpose is to assure against monopoly and resultant absence of competition in a banking system serving the industry and commerce of an area. There has been a strong trend toward mergers in recent years. (I was interestingly reminded in the debate that the largest bank in the Nation is in California, the next 4 in New York, and the 8th and 10th in Chicago. Of the 50 largest banks 13 are in New York, 4 in Chicago.)

#### PUBLIC LAW 464

##### *H.R. 10550, Export Control Act*

Public Law 464 extends for 2 years to June 30, 1962, the authority of the President to control exports of strategic and critical materials. The authority now, however, is little used except for security reasons with the Sino-Soviet bloc.

#### PUBLIC LAW 465

Public Law 465 will interest officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey who were specially commended for gallantry in actual combat. Hereafter they can on retirement be advanced one grade the same as officers of the Navy and Marine Corps. The naval service calls these "tombstone promotions."

#### PUBLIC LAW 466

Living conditions of our agents enforcing the customs and immigration laws on the Mexican and Canadian borders are rugged. Public Law 466 raises to \$80,000 the maximum allowance for construction of buildings on the border for combined office and living quarters.

#### PUBLIC LAW 467

Somebody misplaced until too late a bill of \$765 rendered by a water district in Nassau County in New York for service to the Federal civil defense. So Congress enacted Public Law 467 to authorize the payment and keep Uncle Sam's honor unsullied.

#### PUBLIC LAW 468

Public Law 468 extends loan provisions of Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention

Act to other soil conservation projects. This is expected to hasten completion of 11 major watersheds, work on which started some 12 years ago.

#### PUBLIC LAW 469

Library of Congress is one of the top research libraries of the world. At present it is housed in a main building and an annex, but with its tremendous content of books, sheet maps, phonograph records, newspapers, microfilm, and other formats it is bursting at the seams. Public Law 469 provides for preliminary plans for an additional building.

#### PUBLIC LAW 470

##### *H.R. 9660, medical expenses of aged parents*

Many persons past 65 either live with or are entirely provided for by their children. Because of the age factor the medical bills frequently are considerable. Public Law 470 permits a personal income tax deduction of all such medical expenses. If your or your spouse's father or mother are dependent upon you and are past 65, you can now charge off all their medical expenses (not covered by insurance) as a deduction. I know you will approve of my casting of your vote for this good legislation.

#### PUBLIC LAW 471

##### *H.R. 10474, new naval craft*

You will be interested in the program of our Navy to meet the challenge of the Soviet Navy, with its 450 high-powered submarines and rapidly increasing number of cruisers and destroyers. In fiscal 1961 we will construct or modernize a total of 35 ships and 22 craft, already authorized. Public Law 471 adds authorization for (1) one amphibious transport and dock which will carry 900 troops with transport helicopters and landing craft; (2) two escort vessels for locating and destroying enemy submarines, and (3) one fast combat support ship to provide continuous replenishment of fuel, ammunition, and food.

#### PUBLIC LAW 472

##### *H.R. 11510, Mutual Security Act of 1960*

Public Law 472 extends the Mutual Security Act for 1 year and authorizes \$1.3 billion for economic assistance, technical cooperation, and special programs. This is in addition to \$2 billion for military assistance and \$700 million for the development loan fund already authorized. It is \$136 million under the President's request, \$42 million less than last year.

The act, drawn up by the Committee on Foreign Affairs after months of intensive study, tightens up the program and provides for closer supervision. It continues aid to Israel on the same measure and authorizes a special \$20 million program to assist the newly emerging nations of Africa to meet the responsibilities of sovereignty. This is the program recommended by the Subcommittee on Africa, of which your Representative is chairman and Congressman WILLIAM MURPHY a member.

I was happy to be one of the sponsors in our committee of a statement of policy that puts our country squarely on record against Egypt's denial to the ships of Israel of passage through the Suez Canal. It states that "the purposes of this act are negated and the peace of the world is endangered" when nations helped by us wage economic warfare against other nations friendly to us "by boycotts, blockades, and restrictions of the use of international waterways."

Happily, this statement, originating in the committee of which your representative is a member, survived a drive by Senator FULBRIGHT to eliminate it in the Senate. Senator PAUL DOUGLAS led the successful fight to head in Senator FULBRIGHT.

The House passed the bill 243 to 130. Your vote was "aye."

## PUBLIC LAW 473

*H.R. 2042, ships for China*

In 1948 the Republic of China purchased four cargo-passenger vessels from the United States for \$4,400,000. It made a downpayment of \$1,100,000, installment payments of \$188,000 and spent another \$1 million in American shipyards reconditioning the vessels. But before the vessels ever left the American coast for the China trade the Republic of China, driven from the mainland, was unable to meet payments and the ships were repossessed. Public Law 473 does the fair thing by permitting the payments previously made to apply on 2 of the 4 vessels. The vessels are 17 years old and at present are in mothballs.

## PUBLIC LAW 474

*H.R. 9449, Coast Guard*

Coast Guard, as we in the Second District well know, performs a necessary and useful service in protection of lives. Its workload has been greatly increased by the rapid increase in the number of small motorboats and the enactment of the Federal Boating Act of 1958.

Public Law 474(1) increases the limitation on enlistment from 4 to 6 years, (2) raises the number of commissioned officers from 3,000 to 3,500, (3) improves the civilian teaching staff at the Coast Guard Academy, and (4) elevates the rank of Commandant from vice admiral to admiral.

## PUBLIC LAW 475

Our country has the finest transportation system in the world. Public Law 475 sets aside the third week in May every year as "National Transportation Week" as a tribute to the men and women who move goods and people throughout the United States.

## PUBLIC LAW 476

Explosion and crash of an Air Force jet near Little Rock, Ark., on March 31, 1960, killed or injured many civilians, damaged 123 homes and 12 automobiles. Damage will exceed \$500,000. Public Law 476 removes \$5,000 limitation on settlements as some of the claims will be over that amount.

## PUBLIC LAW 477

The International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is erecting a \$5 million building on land worth \$2 million bordering the Capitol grounds in Washington. Public Law 477 permits the contractor to move his materials over adjacent Capitol grounds during construction. Any use of the grounds of the Capitol requires congressional approval.

## PUBLIC LAW 478

Public Law 478 amends special excise taxes in the Internal Revenue Code on short-barreled firearms and machineguns. It is expected to serve the good purpose of making it more difficult for gangsters to get the types of weapons they like best. A tax of \$200 is imposed on the sale of each "gangster weapon" and both buyer and seller are made liable.

## PUBLIC LAW 479

This extends to June 30, 1963, the suspension of duty on crude chicory and reduction of duty on ground chicory. Since 1954 no chicory has been grown in the United States.

## PUBLIC LAW 480

Public Law 480 authorizes the sale at market value to the State of Florida of 500 acres of land in Sumter County as site for a prison. Uncle Sam bought the land for \$5 to \$6 an acre, will get for it an estimated \$54 an acre.

## PUBLIC LAW 481

*H.R. 10809, aeronautics and space*

Public Law 481 authorizes \$970 million for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal 1961, itemized \$170,760,000

for salaries and expenses, \$621,453,000 for research and development, and \$122,787,000 for construction and equipment.

It increases the number of positions paying up to \$21,000 a year to 13, of \$19,000-a-year positions to 290. These positions are filled by scientists and other professional and technical personnel. My understanding is that they as yet have not all been filled or committed.

House report No. 1333 is an interesting and factual recital in 55 printed pages, of progress and plans in our race with the Soviet to conquer space.

## PUBLIC LAW 482

Public Law 482 extends for another 5 years the loan of a small destroyer to the Republic of China. It also authorizes the loan of a submarine to Canada for training a cadre of personnel to operate Canadian submarines when they are built. At present the Canadian Navy, equipped for antisubmarine warfare, has no subs of its own.

## PUBLIC LAW 483

September 13, 1960, is the 100th birthday of Gen. John J. Pershing, who symbolizes the men of the AEF who fought under him in World War I. Public Law 483 authorizes the Army and Federal agencies to join with patriotic organizations in observance of the day.

## PUBLIC LAW 484

*House Joint Resolution 502, Mary McLeod Bethune*

Mary McLeod Bethune (1875-1955) was a prominent Negro educator (founder of Bethune-Cookman College for Negroes at Daytona Beach, Fla.), and one of the remarkable women of her times. Public Law 484 authorizes the National Council of Negro Women to erect on public grounds in the District of Columbia a memorial honoring Mary McLeod Bethune and commemorating the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation. The council will raise the money for the memorial by popular subscription.

When I cast your vote for this resolution I remembered a tremendously moving article by the talented Ethel Payne on Mary McLeod Bethune that I had read in the Chicago Defender of May 25, 1957, and had put in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 27, 1957. You might find it in the public library.

It will interest you to know that this will be the second monument in Washington commemorating the signing of the historic proclamation. The first was dedicated on April 14, 1876, the 11th anniversary of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. It cost \$18,000, every cent of which was contributed by persons emancipated by the proclamation. It is a statue of Lincoln, his right hand holding the proclamation, his left hand held over a kneeling Negro who has been released from the shackles of slavery.

## PUBLIC LAW 485

*House Joint Resolution 546, flag of our country*

Hawaii, as you know, is the 50th State of the Union. Public Law 485, a nice sentiment, presents to Hawaii for preservation the first 50-star flag flown over the Capitol.

Illinois was the 21st State. Question: When was the 21-star flag first flown and is it now existent? Answer: It was first flown on July 4, 1819, and I have checked here in Washington with the National Museum and Smithsonian Institute, neither of which has a 21-star flag. I am continuing my search. You can help by checking with the Chicago Historical Society.

The 21-star flag was the official flag of our country for only 1 year, from July 4, 1819, to July 4, 1820. In a sense it is Illinois' very own. It is doubtful that there was a 22-star flag, the Library of Congress informing me that the records were not too

well kept. Alabama was admitted in December of 1819 and Maine in March of 1820. So it is likely that the official flag replacing Illinois' 21 stars had 23 stars.

## PUBLIC LAW 486

*S. 2130, money for Japanese*

In view of recent events in Japan this is of timely interest. It was signed by the President only a few days before he started on his trip to the Orient.

The Bonin Islands lie 700 miles south of Tokyo. During the war its 7,000 civilians were evacuated to the Japanese home islands. They have not been permitted to return to their old homes for security reasons as the Bonin Islands now are part of the defense system of the United States. Unfortunately, many have not been integrated into the Japanese economy and are in need.

Public Law 486 authorizes a payment of \$6 million in full settlement of the claims of Japanese nationals who cannot return to their farms and old employments because we have taken over the Bonins. It follows the pattern at home where farmer owners are compensated when property is taken over for public use.

I am happy to report that Shig Wakamatsu, national president of the Japanese American Citizens League, and one of our esteemed neighbors in the great Second District, came to Washington to confer with Congressman MURPHY and your representative when this measure was before the Foreign Affairs Committee. He made a large contribution to the enactment of equitable legislation removing an irritant and advancing the cause of friendship with the Japanese people.

## PUBLIC LAW 487

*S. 1833, Bent's Old Fort*

Public Law 487 establishes a national historic site at Bent's Old Fort near La Junta, Colo., as part of our rich and rewarding system of national parks. The land acquisition will run less than \$50,000.

Bent's Old Fort, on the Santa Fe Trail, was considered one of the great outposts of civilization in the vast plains area. It was erected about 1833, a trapezoidal adobe building with protective walls 2 feet in thickness, a fortress against the Indians, a hostelry, a trading post, a rendezvous for trappers, a stopping place for caravans. In 1845 John Fremont made it his base of operations for his third expedition. In 1846 General Kearny and his army stopped there. It did service in the war with Mexico as military storehouse and hospital.

All the romantic past in the conquest and settlement of the West is dramatized for the present generation in the restoration and preservation of such historic spots as Bent's Old Fort. They keep afresh the spirit of our pioneers and imbed the traditions of our country.

## PUBLIC LAW 488

*S. 44, San Luis water supply project*

Public Law 488 authorizes \$500 million construction of San Luis unit of Central Valley water supply project in California. It provides for a cooperative partnership of the Federal Government and the State of California in the development of California's waterpower for irrigation, industrial and all-inclusive purposes. There was little, if any, controversy, on the soundness of the project and the working together of State and Federal Governments, and the House passed the measure by voice.

But first an amendment was adopted on rollcall, 214 to 181, to delete a section that would have removed the 160-acre limitation in the basic reclamation laws. Your vote was aye. I think you will agree with me that the benefits of public works should be widely spread.

I also voted for an amendment, which carried to prohibit the delivering of water



to newly irrigated lands in years when the supply of farm products was in excess of normal. Some 500,000 acres will get water for irrigation, probably to grow crops not under the support program. Nevertheless I thought it prudent to guard against the possibility of further swelling of costly CCC surpluses.

## PUBLIC LAW 489

Nebraska and Kansas divide the waters of the Big Blue River and its tributaries. Public Law 489 grants the consent of Congress (required by the Constitution) to a compact of the two States to arrange an equitable apportionment.

## PUBLIC LAW 490

Public Law 490 gives a break to veterans who are awarded additional compensation for dependents, based upon 50 percent or more disability rating. The additional compensation will start on the date of the increased percentage allowance instead of waiting for receipt of basic proof.

## PUBLIC LAW 491

Also of interest to veterans' Public Law 491 makes uniform the marriage date requirement for service-connected death benefits to widows. Widows, otherwise eligible, who were married for 5 or more years or the mothers of children, will not be affected.

## PUBLIC LAW 492

Formula for fixing the compensation of widows in service-connected cases is \$112 plus 12 percent of base pay of veterans. Public Law 492 provides that the base pay may be that of the highest rank held for at least 6 months in service. This among others will benefit widows of persons who prior to June of 1948 reverted to lower ranks in order to retire from the service.

## PUBLIC LAW 493

H.R. 8238, *exhausts of motor vehicles*

Public Law 493 directs the Surgeon General to conduct a 2-year study of the effects on the public health of exhausts from motor vehicles. With some 50 million cars on the streets and highways (by 1970 it will be 90 million) the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is genuinely alarmed. Emissions from automobiles are carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and organic substances.

## Celebration of Swiss Independence Day

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, on August 1 the citizens of that great and free friend of the United States—Switzerland—celebrate their national Day of Independence. This small country can commemorate a longer period of democracy and independence than any other nation in the world.

In the year 1291 the independence of Germanic Europe was threatened by the rise of the Hapsburg dynasty. The strength and might of this new monarchy were overpowering. Yet three small communities, the forest cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden all a part of present-day Switzerland, chose to fight rather than lose their freedoms. Thus, on that historic August 1 so long ago, the free men of these valley communities took a solemn oath of brotherhood. Here was

formed the "Everlasting League" that was to become the foundation for the Swiss Confederation that exists today. While barbarism still ruled most of the world, while Mongol hordes still ravaged much of Asia and Europe, these valiant men pledged mutual defense against tyranny, the peaceful arbitration of disputes, and the establishment of formal processes of law.

This is the great heritage which has never been forgotten by the Swiss people. Indeed, through the centuries since then other free and courageous men like William Tell have helped to keep this tradition ever shining and bright.

Through those centuries this small nation has demonstrated the possibility of a multinational state; for it has successfully combined under a free and democratic government three major cultural and lingual peoples—French, German, and Italian Swiss.

Here in America, we have been greatly benefited by the contributions made by the descendants of these free Swiss. Swiss-Americans have helped to insure our American freedoms from the Revolutionary War to Korea. Men like Albert Gallatin, Jean-Louis Agassiz, John Sutler, Louis Chevrolet, to name but a few, have left their indelible mark on our land.

Thus, we join wholeheartedly with the Swiss in recognition of the unquenchable beacon of freedom which they have held aloft to light the whole world.

May the mountain valleys of that beautiful land never again echo to the march of tyrants; and may the Swiss forever celebrate in their daily free lives that Day of Independence.

## Summary of Veterans' Legislation, 86th Congress

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, of which I am chairman, has received many inquiries from Members of Congress with respect to legislation affecting veterans which has been enacted during the 86th Congress. In order that this material may be readily available, I insert material showing the status of veterans' legislation as of July 15, along with certain general information relative to the various veterans' programs which I believe will be helpful to Members:

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, OLIN E. TEAGUE, CHAIRMAN—SUMMARY OF VETERANS' LEGISLATION REPORTED, 86TH CONGRESS

## LAWS ENACTED

Public Law 86-73 (H.R. 2256): Makes \$100 million available to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, upon his request, for immediate use in the direct-loan program for the purpose of reducing existing waiting lists. Provides that the interest rate on guaranteed and direct loans may be set at a

rate not to exceed 5½ percent per annum and repeals provision of law requiring that VA interest rate be not less than one-half of 1 percent below FHA rate. Makes certified agents of Federal Housing Administrator eligible to make VA automatic loans if approved by the Veterans' Administration. Authorizes the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to refuse to appraise homes for builders and lenders suspended by FHA. (Approved August 11, 1959.)

Public Law 86-103 (H.R. 5447): Extends for a period of 10 years, to June 30, 1970, the existing authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to maintain offices in the Republic of the Philippines. (Approved August 25, 1959.)

Public Law 86-109 (H.R. 5446): Requires that Veterans Canteen Service pay reasonable charges for the use of space, buildings, and structures furnished by the Veterans' Administration, the amount of charges to be determined by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. (Approved August 25, 1959.)

Public Law 86-113 (H.R. 3269): Liberalizes statutory bar to benefits available to a veteran discharged during a period of hostilities on his own application or solicitation as an alien by presuming that he was not so discharged in the absence of affirmative evidence establishing the fact. (Approved August 25, 1959.)

Public Law 86-116 (H.R. 269): Grants to employees of the Manila, Republic of the Philippines, office of the Veterans' Administration, who are U.S. citizens, certain allowances and benefits similar to those enjoyed by Foreign Service personnel—transportation, home leave, etc. (Approved August 29, 1959.)

Public Law 86-146 (H.R. 6319): Restricts payment, upon death of an incompetent veteran, of gratuitous veterans' benefits deposited in the "personal funds of patients' trust fund" to wife, child, and dependent parent rather than paying to personal representative. Provides that an incompetent veteran receiving hospital care at public expense and having neither wife nor child shall have any gratuitous VA payments stopped when his estate reaches \$1,500 and such payments shall not be resumed until the estate is reduced to \$500. Payments may be made for the needs of a dependent parent or parents. Where State institutions charge for the care of a veteran patient, payment out of the benefit is permitted. (Approved September 1, 1959.)

Public Law 86-150 (S. 906): Provides that, for veterans of the Korean conflict, receiving education or training under the "Korean GI bill," a change from the pursuit of one program to the pursuit of another will not be considered a change of program if the first program is prerequisite to, or generally required for, entrance into pursuit of the second. As an example, where a veteran may have declared his educational objective to the attainment of a master's degree and he later decides that he wishes to attain a doctor's degree, this change of objective would not be considered a change of program. (Approved September 1, 1959.)

Public Law 86-152 (S. 1694): Extends authority of the Veterans' Administration to provide hospital and medical care abroad to include U.S. citizens temporarily residing abroad who require hospital care and medical treatment for peacetime service-incurred disabilities. (Approved August 11, 1959.)

Public Law 86-187 (H.R. 267): Increases the presumptive period for service connection for the disease of multiple sclerosis from the present 2-year period to 3 years. (Approved August 25, 1959.)

Public Law 86-188 (H.R. 271): Provides that Hansen's disease (leprosy) developing to a degree of 10 percent within 3 years from the date of a veteran's separation from the service shall be considered to be service connected. (Approved August 25, 1959.)

Public Law 86-195 (H.R. 2405): Includes as a "child" for purposes of laws administered by the Veterans' Administration (except those relating to insurance and the disposition of personal property of a decedent left upon the premises of a VA facility), one who was a member of the veteran's household at the time of his death and who was adopted by the veteran's spouse within 2 years after the death, unless at the time of the veteran's death the child was receiving regular contributions toward his support from some individual other than the veteran or his spouse, or from any public or private welfare organization furnishing services or assistance to children. (Approved August 25, 1959.)

Public Law 86-211 (H.R. 7650): Modifies the pension programs for veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict, and their widows and children.

1. Provides a sliding scale of pensions based on the income and dependency status of the recipient. Such scale of pension rates applies to veterans, and to widows and children, as indicated below:

**Veteran, no dependents**

| Annual income |                            | Monthly pension |
|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| More than—    | But equal to or less than— |                 |
| \$600         | \$600                      | \$85            |
| 1,200         | 1,200                      | 70              |
|               | 1,800                      | 40              |

**Veteran with dependents**

| Annual income |                            | Monthly pension         |                          |                                  |
|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| More than—    | But equal to or less than— | Veteran and 1 dependent | Veteran and 2 dependents | Veteran and 3 or more dependents |
| \$1,000       | \$1,000                    | \$90                    | \$95                     | \$100                            |
| 2,000         | 2,000                      | 75                      | 75                       | 75                               |
|               | 3,000                      | 45                      | 45                       | 45                               |

Above rates increased by \$70 when veteran needs regular aid and attendance. In addition, for this group the Administrator may furnish an invalid lift. (Invalid lift benefit applies to all wars.)

**Widows and children**

**WIDOW, NO CHILD**

| Annual income |                            | Monthly pension |
|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| More than—    | But equal to or less than— |                 |
| \$600         | \$600                      | \$60            |
| 1,200         | 1,200                      | 45              |
|               | 1,800                      | 25              |

**WIDOW, 1 CHILD<sup>1</sup>**

| Annual income |                            | Monthly pension |
|---------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| More than—    | But equal to or less than— |                 |
| \$1,000       | \$1,000                    | \$75            |
| 2,000         | 2,000                      | 60              |
|               | 3,000                      | 40              |

<sup>1</sup> Plus \$15 for each additional child.

**NO WIDOW, 1 OR MORE CHILDREN**

| Annual income equal to or less than (earned income excluded)— | Monthly pension                                      |
|---|--|
| \$1,800   | \$35 for 1 child and \$15 for each additional child. |

2. All income, regardless of source, counts except:

(a) payments of the 6 months' death gratuity;

(b) donations from public or private relief or welfare organizations;

(c) payments by VA of pension, compensation, and dependency and indemnity compensation;

(d) payments under policies of U.S. Government life insurance or national service life insurance, and payments of servicemen's indemnity;

(e) lump sum social security death payments;

(f) payments to an individual under public or private retirement, annuity, endowment, or similar plans or programs equal to his contributions thereto;

(g) amounts equal to amounts paid by a widow or child of a deceased veteran for—

(1) his just debts,

(2) the expenses of his last illness, and

(3) the expenses of his burial to the extent such expenses are not reimbursed by VA;

(h) proceeds of fire insurance policies.

3. The income of the spouse (if not estranged) may count as the veteran's income. In determining annual income, where a veteran is living with his spouse, all income of the spouse which is reasonably available to or for the veteran, except \$1,200 of such income, shall be considered as the income of the veteran, unless in the judgment of the Administrator to do so would work a hardship upon the veteran.

4. All waived income counts.

5. Discretionary authority granted VA for a finding on the net worth of the veteran or the widow or child which could lead to a determination that the applicant is not eligible for pension because of net worth.

6. Places World War II and Korean conflict widows and children on same basis as widows and children of World War I for purposes of pension eligibility.

7. The pension of a veteran being furnished hospital or domiciliary care by the Veterans' Administration will be reduced to \$30 a month after the expiration of 2 full months but the Administrator may apportion to the wife or children the balance of the pension.

8. Under the savings provision, the amendments to title 38, United States Code, will not apply to pensioners on the rolls on the day before the effective date unless they seek and are granted pension under the amended title

38. Thus, no person on the pension rolls on the day before the effective date shall have his pension reduced or shall be removed from the pension rolls because of the enactment. All persons on the pension rolls on the day before the effective date will be permitted election to the higher rates if they qualify under the new program or may elect to remain on the rolls under the old law.

The rate under the old law, which may be continued if the veteran chooses, is \$66.15 per month, except that where the veteran shall have been rated permanently and totally disabled and has been in receipt of pension for a continuous period of 10 years or reaches the age of 65 years and is permanently and totally disabled, the rate is \$78.75 per month. A rate of \$135.45 per month is authorized in the case of an otherwise eligible veteran who is helpless or blind or so nearly helpless or blind as to need or require the regular aid and attendance of another person. Such pension is not payable to any unmarried person whose annual income exceeds \$1,400 or to any married person or any person with minor children whose annual income exceeds \$2,700.

In the case of widows and children, the rates under the old law are as follows:

| Widow   | Widow, 1 child | Each additional child | No widow, 1 child | No widow, 2 children | No widow, 3 children | Each additional child |
|---------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| \$50.40 | \$63           | \$7.56                | \$27.30           | \$40.95              | \$54.60              | \$7.56                |

(Subject to income limitations of \$1,400 per year if widow has no child and \$2,700 if she does; \$1,400 for each child if there is no widow.)

9. Effective July 1, 1960.

Of all single veterans now receiving pensions, 278,000 or 78 percent will receive more money. Sixty percent or 262,000 of the veterans with dependents receive more while 70 percent or a total of 298,000 widows and orphans benefit by passage of this law. Eighty-seven percent of veterans receiving aid and attendance will be increased.

Of all pensioners, married and single veterans, widows and orphans, almost 70 percent, or 838,000 cases, will get a raise; 72,000 cases would be added to the rolls because of the higher income limits; 206,000 cases would be added to the rolls because of equalization of death pension eligibility. The total cases helped would be 1,116,000.

**Estimate of cost of Public Law 86-211**

(In thousands of dollars)

| Year              | Total with equalization | Equalization | Total living and deceased veterans | Living veterans | Deceased veterans |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1st.....          | 309,076                 | \$154,268    | \$154,808                          | \$104,730       | \$50,078          |
| 2d.....           | 294,323                 | 162,085      | 132,238                            | 85,333          | 46,905            |
| 3d.....           | 265,599                 | 177,719      | 87,880                             | 47,320          | 40,560            |
| 4th.....          | 222,512                 | 201,169      | 21,343                             | 19,699          | 31,042            |
| 5th.....          | 165,014                 | 232,476      | 167,372                            | 185,722         | 18,350            |
| 5-year total..... | 1,256,614               | 927,717      | 328,897                            | 141,962         | 186,935           |
| Period ending:    |                         |              |                                    |                 |                   |
| 1970.....         | 1,698,760               | 1,955,594    | 1,256,834                          | 1,353,358       | 96,524            |
| 1975.....         | 1,784,981               | 2,171,533    | 1,386,552                          | 1,326,367       | 160,185           |
| 1980.....         | 2,245,862               | 2,816,755    | 1,670,893                          | 1,474,456       | 196,437           |
| 1985.....         | 1,985,965               | 3,357,038    | 1,871,073                          | 1,283,022       | 188,051           |
| 1990.....         | 901,937                 | 3,764,620    | 2,862,683                          | 2,796,991       | 165,692           |
| 1995.....         | 3,956,505               | 4,065        | 3,952,440                          | 3,876,711       | 175,729           |
| 2000.....         | 1,558,984               | 3,792,893    | 14,351,877                         | 14,220,747      | 131,130           |
| Total.....        | 9,319,200               | 22,742,655   | 13,423,455                         | 13,189,690      | 1,233,765         |

<sup>1</sup> Savings.

This law makes no change in requirements under the old pension program as to disability, length of service, age, and unemployability of a veteran. These requirements are as follows:

A veteran of World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict is eligible for pension if

he is permanently and totally disabled from nonservice-connected disability not the result of willful misconduct or vicious habits. He must either have served in the active military, naval, or air service for a period of 90 days or more during the applicable period and have been discharged under conditions



other than dishonorable, or have been discharged for a service-connected disability.

The determination of permanent total disability is made on a liberal basis. Such rating is granted (where the requirement of permanence is met) when there is a single disability of 60 percent, or two or more disabilities one of which is 40 percent in degree, combined with other disability or disabilities to a total of 70 percent, and unemployability attributed thereto.

Although age alone is not a basis for entitlement to pension, it is considered in association with disability and unemployability in determining permanent and total disability. The aforementioned percentage requirements are reduced on the attainment of age 55 to a 60-percent rating for one or more disabilities, with no percentage requirements for any one disability; at age 60 to a 50-percent rating for one or more disabilities; and at age 65 to one disability ratable at 10 percent or more. When these reduced percentage requirements are met and the disability or disabilities involved are of a permanent nature, a permanent and total disability rating will be assigned, if the veteran is determined to be unable to secure and follow substantially gainful employment by reason of such disability.

A widow's age, disability, or unemployability is not considered in determining her eligibility for a pension, either under existing law or under the provisions of Public Law 86-211. Under the old law, a widow of World War I, World War II, or the Korean conflict is required to meet an annual income limitation of \$1,400 if she has no dependents or \$2,700 if she has dependents. In addition, the deceased husband of a widow of World War II or the Korean conflict must have had a service-connected disability, although his death was not caused by this disability. Public Law 86-211 removes this latter requirement and places the widows of World War II and the Korean conflict in the same status as widows of World War I veterans. (Approved August 29, 1959.)

Public Law 86-212 (H.R. 255): Makes applicable to a competent veteran who disappears the provisions of existing law which provide that where an incompetent veteran who is receiving compensation for a service-connected disability disappears, the Veterans' Administration may pay to his wife, children, and parents the compensation otherwise payable to such veteran, amounts payable to each not to exceed the amount payable if the veteran had died from a service-connected disability. (Approved September 1, 1959.)

Public Law 86-222 (H.R. 7106): Prior to passage of Public Law 86-222, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs had authority to forfeit the rights of veterans, widows, children, and dependent parents to all gratuitous benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration. Forfeiture was authorized in two categories:

(1) Where the Administrator finds the one claiming benefits has been guilty of mutiny, treason, sabotage, or rendering assistance to an enemy;

(2) Where a false or fraudulent statement has been made concerning any claim for benefits.

The forfeiture decision of the Administrator was final and not subject to review in the courts. Forfeiture, if adjudged, forfeits all benefits and continues for the lifetime of the forfeited individual, unless pardoned by the President.

This law continues the authority of the Administrator to forfeit in all cases where the guilty person resides, or is domiciled, outside the jurisdiction of the U.S. courts.

Where the accused resides, or is domiciled, within the United States at the time of the offense, the new law eliminates the authority of the Administrator to impose a forfeiture

based upon false or fraudulent statements. Forfeitures previously imposed are not affected. This law also provides for automatic forfeiture of rights to gratuitous veterans' benefits in all cases of conviction of certain specified offenses involving loyalty or security. A Presidential pardon restores the right to benefits.

Authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to make an apportionment award disability compensation to dependents of veterans in cases of administrative forfeiture for fraud or forfeiture for offenses involving loyalty or security is terminated. (Approved Sept. 1, 1959.)

Public Law 86-236 (H.R. 2773): Provides war orphans' educational assistance to children of veterans of the Spanish-American War who die as the result of a disability incurred or aggravated during that period of war service. (Approved Sept. 8, 1959.)

Public Law 86-239 (H.R. 7373): Expands the program of assistance for severely disabled veterans in acquiring homes equipped with special facilities made necessary by the character of their service-connected disabilities. The bill brings into this program those with compensable permanent and total disabilities incurred when such disability includes (1) blindness in both eyes, having only light perception, plus (2) loss, or loss of use, of one lower extremity such as to preclude locomotion without the aid of a wheelchair. Also, it removes the limitation that where eligibility is based on loss, or loss of use, of both lower extremities that such loss must have been due to certain specified conditions. (Approved Sept. 8, 1959.)

Public Law 86-490 (H.R. 276): Authorizes payment to veterans of additional compensation for dependents (based on establishment of a disability rating of not less than 50 percent) from the effective date of the increased percentage evaluation, provided basic proof of dependents is received by Veterans' Administration within 60 days from date of notification of rating action. (Approved June 8, 1960.)

Public Law 86-491 (H.R. 641): Authorizes payment of service-connected death compensation to an otherwise eligible widow of a veteran if she was married to him before the expiration of 15 years after the termination of the period of service in which the injury or disease causing his death was incurred or aggravated. (Approved June 8, 1960.)

Public Law 86-492 (H.R. 7502): The service-connected death benefit of dependency and indemnity compensation is payable to a widow at a monthly rate equal to \$112 plus 12 percent of the "basic pay" of her deceased husband. Generally, such basic pay is computed by using the rank of the veteran at the time of his death in active service or last discharge therefrom. The bill would change the method of computing basic pay for dependency and indemnity compensation purposes by using a higher rank held in service than that held at the time of a veteran's death in service or his discharge therefrom, if the use of such higher rank would result in a greater benefit to the widow. It would apply to cases where the veteran had satisfactorily served on active duty for 6 months or more in such higher rank and was so serving within 120 days of death or discharge. (Approved June 8, 1960.)

Public Law 86-494 (H.R. 9785): Grants gratuitous national service life insurance in a maximum amount of \$10,000 to any enlisted person who died as the result of an aviation accident incurred in line of duty while undergoing flight training in the active service of the Army or Navy after October 7, 1940, and before August 4, 1942, if such person would have been eligible for life insurance with premiums paid by the United States had he been serving under an appointment as an aviation cadet. Upon application filed generally within 2 years, the insurance would be payable effective from the

date of enactment of the bill in monthly installments to a limited class of beneficiaries, if living, and no payment would be made to the estate of any person. Liability for such payments would be borne by the national service life insurance appropriation. (Approved June 8, 1960.)

Public Law 86-495 (H.R. 9788): Prohibits the payment or furnishing of benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration to or on account of any child by reason of the death of more than one parent in the same parental line. However, it would permit a child to elect one or more times to receive benefits by reason of the death of any one parent in the same parental line, thus allowing the child to receive the greater of two or more benefits. The bill would apply only to cases where the death of a parent occurs after the date of enactment thereof. (Approved June 8, 1960.)

Public Law 86-497 (H.R. 10703): Grants waiver of payment of national service life insurance premiums, upon application, in any case in which an insured, during World War II or the early Korean conflict, became totally disabled in line of duty after making application for insurance and prior to the effective date thereof and remained continuously totally disabled to date of death or the date of enactment, whichever is earlier. A waiver of premiums under this bill would render the insurance nonparticipating while the waiver is in effect. (Approved June 8, 1960.)

Public Law 86-499 (H.R. 10898): Authorizes payment of additional \$12 per month for each child of service-connected disabled war veterans who qualify to receive dependents' allowance (50 percent disabled or more) and 80 percent of that rate for peacetime veterans. (Approved June 8, 1960.)

Public Law 86-501 (H.R. 113): Prohibits the severance of a service-connected disability which has been in effect for 10 or more years, except when based on fraud or when military records clearly show that the individual did not have the requisite character of discharge or service. To be effective January 1, 1962. (Approved June 10, 1960.)

Public Law 86-590 (H.R. 10108): Authorizes reimbursement for ferry fares, and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls, in addition to the mileage allowance payable for the travel of certain Veterans' Administration beneficiaries and their attendants. (Approved July 5, 1960.)

Public Law 86-598 (H.R. 7966): Provides for the furnishing of needed services of optometrists by the Veterans' Administration to veterans having service-connected eye conditions. The Veterans' Administration today is authorized to furnish outpatient medical care for veterans with service-connected disabilities. This care is furnished primarily in Veterans' Administration clinics but is supplemented by using the services of fee-basis private physicians where it is not feasible to care for veterans at the clinics. It is expected that enactment of this legislation will cause the Veterans' Administration to materially expand its use of the services of optometrists in its outpatient fee-basis program. (Approved July 7, 1960.)

Public Law 86-625 (H.R. 10596): Reimburses State homes at the rate of \$2.50 per veteran per day (or a maximum of \$912.50 a year per veteran) rather than at the rate of \$700 per annum, for care of veteran members who are eligible for care in Veterans' Administration hospital or domiciliary facilities. (Approved July 12, 1960.)

Public Law 86-626 (H.R. 11776): Veterans' Administration appropriations, fiscal year beginning July 1, 1960, and ending June 30, 1961. (For details, see: "Veterans' Administration Appropriations." This legislation reported from House Appropriations Committee.) (Approved July 12, 1960.)

Public Law 86-639 (H.R. 7965): Authorizes the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to fur-

nish medical services for a non-service-connected disability when reasonably necessary in preparation for admission of a veteran in need of hospital care. Outpatient treatment reasonably necessary to complete treatment incident to a veteran's hospital care also would be permitted. (Approved July 12, 1960.)

Public Law 86-663 (H.R. 7211): Establishes a new statutory rate of disability compensation for certain service-connected seriously disabled veterans. A monthly rate of \$265 would be authorized for a veteran who has a service-connected disability rated as total and (1) has additional service-connected disability or disabilities independently ratable at 60 percent or more, or (2) by reason of his service-connected disability or disabilities is "permanently housebound." (Approved July 14, 1960.)

Public Law 86-665 (H.R. 7903): Extends the World War II loan guaranty program and the World War II and Korean conflict direct loan program for 2 years, from July 25, 1960, to July 25, 1962. It also authorizes an additional year for processing loan guaranty applications received by July 25, 1962, and permits the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to close direct loans subsequent to July 25, 1962, on the basis of commitments issued before that date. Authority for Treasury advances to the direct loan revolving fund in the aggregate amount of \$150 million per fiscal year (but not more than \$50 million in any one quarter) would be continued through fiscal years 1961 and 1962. Committee amendment adopted on House floor provides (1) for issuance of guaranty when veteran has in fact occupied house as his home but occupancy certifications were not com-

pleted; (2) that a veteran's deposit or downpayment be held by seller in a trust account until the loan is closed; and (3) that a revolving fund be established in the Veterans' Administration. (Approved July 14, 1960.)

Public Law 86-670 (H.R. 9786): Permits Indian war and Spanish-American War veterans to elect to receive aid-and-attendance pension at the rates and under the conditions (except service requirements) applicable to World War I veterans. (Approved July 14, 1960.)

PASSED HOUSE AND PASSED SENATE WITH AMENDMENT, RETURNED TO HOUSE FOR CONSIDERATION OF AMENDMENT

H.R. 11045: Provides a new plan of insurance for national service life insurance (NSLI) policyholders. The plan is modified life insurance which provides a level premium throughout the life of the insured but the face value of the policy will be automatically reduced by 50 percent at the end of the day preceding the insured's 65th birthday. The face value of any extended term insurance in force under the modified life policy would also be reduced by 50 percent at that time. The plan is permissive. Policyholders may elect to retain the insurance otherwise lost at age 65 by paying premiums for age 65 without medical examination. The modified life plan will provide permanent plan insurance at a lower premium rate than the existing permanent plans of insurance. This is true because the protection is cut in half at age 65 and a more realistic table is used for calculation of premiums on participating insurance. A comparison of premiums per \$1,000 of participating insurance is as follows:

| Age | Annual premium for the modified life plan | Annual premium, present rates |         | Level premium after age 65   |                               |
|-----|---|-------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|     |   | 5 LPT                         | O.L.    | If 50 percent face continued | If 100 percent face continued |
| 30  | \$9.83                                    | \$8.41                        | \$18.47 | \$9.83                       | \$43.22                       |
| 35  | 11.72                                     | 9.00                          | 21.31   | 11.72                        | 45.11                         |
| 40  | 14.09                                     | 10.06                         | 25.10   | 14.09                        | 47.48                         |
| 45  | 17.17                                     | 11.72                         | 30.07   | 17.17                        | 50.56                         |
| 50  | 20.84                                     | 15.04                         | 36.94   | 20.84                        | 54.23                         |
| 55  | 25.22                                     | 20.95                         | 46.53   | 25.22                        | 58.61                         |
| 65  |   | 47.00                         | 78.97   |                              |                               |

Senate amendment permits issuance of national service life insurance to persons eligible to apply between October 8, 1940, and December 31, 1956, both dates inclusive. Application to be submitted in writing within 1 year after January 1, 1961, with proof of good health at time of application. Veterans who served between April 26, 1951, and December 31, 1956, with service-connected disabilities may obtain a special type of policy. Administrative cost and cost of physical examination to be borne by veteran.

House Report: No. 1543; April 21, 1960.  
Passed House: May 2, 1960.  
Referred: Senate Finance Committee; May 3, 1960.

Senate Report: No. 1485; May 26, 1960.  
Passed Senate: June 2, 1960, with amendment.

H.R. 3313: Amends the Soldiers and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 to provide that facts may be established by written unsworn statements, declarations, verifications, or certificates which are certified to be true under penalty of perjury. These statements would be in lieu of affidavits which are today required in any court action or proceeding where there is default of any appearance by the defendant. In such a case the claimant shall, prior to entering a judgment, file in the court an affidavit setting forth either (1) that the defendant is not in military service, or (2) that the defendant is in

military service, or (3) that the plaintiff is unable to determine the status of the defendant insofar as military service is concerned.

Senate amendment extends vocational rehabilitation program until July 25, 1965, for service-connected disabled veterans of World War II who have been prevented from entering or completing training because: (a) they had not attained, retained, or regained medical feasibility for training because of disability; (b) they had not met the requirement of an honorable discharge but character of discharge was later changed by appropriate authority; or (c) they had not timely established the existence of a compensable service-connected disability. Program is also extended for those veterans in training on June 1, 1960, until such time as training is completed.

House Report: No. 1309; March 2, 1960.  
Passed House: March 21, 1960.

Referred: Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare; March 22, 1960.

Senate Report: No. 1621; June 20, 1960.  
Passed Senate: June 29, 1960, with amendment.

BILLS PASSED BY HOUSE, REPORTED BY SENATE COMMITTEES

H.R. 4306: Provides educational assistance for the children of persons who die as the direct result of armed conflict or while engaged in extrahazardous service (including

such service under conditions simulating war) during the period after January 31, 1955, and before the end of compulsory military service.

Senate committee amendment extends eligibility to children of persons who die as the result of disabilities incurred in the performance of duty and specifies conditions under which training by open-circuit television may be allowed.

House Report: No. 722, with amendment; July 28, 1959.

Passed House: August 17, 1959.  
Referred: Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare; August 18, 1959.

Senate Report: No. 1645, with amendment; June 22, 1960.

BILLS PASSED BY HOUSE, REFERRED TO SENATE COMMITTEES

H.R. 268: Adds "deafness of both ears, having absence of air and bone conduction" to the other types of service-connected disabilities specified in the law pertaining to veterans' disability compensation for which an additional award in the amount of \$47 monthly is provided.

House Report: No. 411; June 2, 1959.  
Passed House: August 31, 1959.

Referred: Senate Finance Committee; September 1, 1959.

Senate committee action: Tabled; April 4, 1960.

H.R. 270: Increases from \$10 to \$100 the monthly pension payable to holders of the Congressional Medal of Honor, permits payment at any age instead of the present requirement of attaining the age of 65 years, and pays holders of the medal whether or not they are on active duty.

House Report: No. 413; June 2, 1959.  
Passed House: July 20, 1959.

Referred: Senate Finance Committee; July 21, 1959.

Senate committee action: Ordered reported, with amendments; April 4, 1960.

H.R. 283: Provides that if a veteran, as a result of service-connected disability, has suffered the anatomical loss or loss of use of one foot, or one hand, or both buttocks, or blindness of one eye, having only light perception, the rate of compensation therefor shall be \$47 per month for each such loss or loss of use independent of any other compensation provided in subsections (a) to (j). At present this provision limits payment thereunder to one statutory award of \$47 per month for all such losses, except where the losses are in addition to other combinations of disabilities specified in subsections (1) to (n). Under the bill as reported, the total payment in any case may not exceed \$309 and the loss of more than one creative organ would, for this purpose, be considered a single "loss." In peacetime cases the rates are 80 percent of the above-mentioned rates.

House Report: No. 415, with amendments; June 2, 1959.

Passed House: August 31, 1959.  
Referred: Senate Finance Committee; September 1, 1959.

Senate committee action: Tabled; April 4, 1960.

H.R. 5996: Authorizes payment in a lump sum of the total amount of compensation, representing the statutory awards of \$47 monthly for the anatomical loss or loss of use of a creative organ and \$67 monthly for arrested tuberculosis disease, which would have been payable for the period August 1, 1952, to date of bill's enactment had claim therefor been filed on August 1, 1952 (the effective date of Public Law 427, 82d Congress, which first provided such statutory awards for World War II and Korean conflict veterans). Applies to all cases in which the condition was determined, before August 1, 1952, as service connected, and would require reduction of the amount payable by any such statutory awards paid during that period.

House Report: No. 419; June 2, 1959.  
Passed House: July 20, 1959.



Referred: Senate Finance Committee; July 21, 1959.

Senate committee action: Tabled; April 4, 1960.

H.R. 8098: Permits the combination, or tacking, of two or more separate periods of service during more than one period of war in satisfying the 90-day service requirement for payment of non-service-connected disability or death pension to veterans and their widows and their children.

House Report: No. 1536; April 21, 1960.

Passed House: May 2, 1960.

Referred: Senate Finance Committee; May 3, 1960.

H.R. 9792: Provides that the salaries of managers of Veterans' Administration hospitals, domiciliaries, and centers shall be not less than \$16,500 per annum and the salaries of directors of professional services shall be \$16,250 per annum.

#### S. 1138, 86TH CONG. (AS PASSED BY THE SENATE ON JULY 21, 1959)

TABLE 1.—Sec. 2. Education and training—Estimate of expenditures for direct benefits and monthly average trainees<sup>1</sup>

| Fiscal year        | Expenditures for direct benefits |                                |               | Monthly average trainees |         |               |        |        |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------|---------------|--------|--------|
|                    | Total                            | Educational loans <sup>2</sup> | Grants        | Total                    | College | Below college | Job    | Farm   |
| 1961               | \$178,000,000                    |                                | \$178,000,000 | 134,000                  | 76,000  | 47,000        | 8,000  | 3,000  |
| 1962               | 360,000,000                      | \$25,000,000                   | 325,000,000   | 271,000                  | 128,000 | 108,000       | 22,000 | 13,000 |
| 1963               | 379,000,000                      | 37,000,000                     | 342,000,000   | 285,000                  | 134,000 | 114,000       | 24,000 | 13,000 |
| 1964               | 375,000,000                      | 34,000,000                     | 341,000,000   | 281,000                  | 128,000 | 116,000       | 24,000 | 13,000 |
| 1965               | 362,000,000                      | 39,000,000                     | 323,000,000   | 272,000                  | 124,000 | 112,000       | 23,000 | 13,000 |
| 1966               | 359,000,000                      | 38,000,000                     | 321,000,000   | 269,000                  | 121,000 | 112,000       | 23,000 | 13,000 |
| 1967               | 322,000,000                      | 38,000,000                     | 284,000,000   | 242,000                  | 109,000 | 104,000       | 18,000 | 11,000 |
| 1968               | 247,000,000                      | 31,000,000                     | 216,000,000   | 186,000                  | 84,000  | 81,000        | 12,000 | 9,000  |
| 1969               | 182,000,000                      | 24,000,000                     | 158,000,000   | 137,000                  | 62,000  | 61,000        | 8,000  | 6,000  |
| 1970               | 130,000,000                      | 18,000,000                     | 112,000,000   | 98,000                   | 45,000  | 44,000        | 4,500  | 4,500  |
| 1971               | 90,000,000                       | 13,000,000                     | 77,000,000    | 67,000                   | 32,000  | 30,000        | 2,000  | 3,000  |
| 1972               | 58,000,000                       | 9,000,000                      | 49,000,000    | 44,000                   | 21,000  | 20,000        | 1,000  | 2,000  |
| 1973               | 37,000,000                       | 6,000,000                      | 31,000,000    | 27,500                   | 13,500  | 12,500        | 500    | 1,000  |
| Total <sup>3</sup> | 3,079,000,000                    | 312,000,000                    | 2,767,000,000 |                          |         |               |        |        |

<sup>1</sup> This estimate assumes enactment early in fiscal year 1961, prior to the beginning of the school year. Amounts which might be expended because of retroactive payments for training subsequent to Sept. 1, 1959, as currently provided in the proposal, are not included in the estimate. With retroactive payments for fiscal year 1960, approximately \$46,000,000 additional would be expended for grants, and approximately \$10,000,000 of the total expenditures shown for fiscal year 1961 would be for loans.

<sup>2</sup> Assumes persons taking loans would take as much as they would have received on a grant basis.

<sup>3</sup> Total is through fiscal year 1973 only. Additional expenditures for direct benefits beyond fiscal year 1973 have not been estimated. The program will continue for several years beyond fiscal year 1973.

#### S. 1138, 86TH CONG. (AS PASSED BY THE SENATE ON JULY 21, 1959)

TABLE 2.—Sec. 3. Vocational rehabilitation—Estimate of expenditures for direct benefits and monthly average trainees<sup>1</sup>

| Fiscal year | Expenditures for direct benefits | Monthly average trainees |
|-------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1961        | \$6,000,000                      | 3,200                    |
| 1962        | 13,000,000                       | 6,800                    |
| 1963        | 18,000,000                       | 9,000                    |
| 1964        | 19,000,000                       | 9,800                    |
| 1965        | 19,000,000                       | 9,900                    |

<sup>1</sup> These estimates assume that there will be no concurrent readjustment education and training program. Participation and cost would be reduced to approximately 1/2 the amounts shown if there is a concurrent readjustment education and training program.

House Report: No. 1539; April 21, 1960.

Passed House: May 16, 1960.

Referred: Senate Committee on Post Office and Civil Service; May 17, 1960.

#### BILLS REFERRED TO HOUSE COMMITTEE FOLLOWING PASSAGE BY SENATE

S. 1138: Provides readjustment benefits to persons with more than 180 days of service, entering the service after January 31, 1955, and before the termination of compulsory military service (July 1, 1963), as follows:

- (1) Education and vocational training;
- (2) Vocational rehabilitation (for veterans with service-connected disabilities); and
- (3) Guaranteed and direct-loan assistance for the purchase of a home or farmlands, livestock, machinery, etc., to be used in farming operations conducted by the veteran.

guaranty and the subsequent expenses which might result from acquisition of properties, their management and sale. To the extent that the mortgage guaranty fund, which would be derived primarily from such fees, proved inadequate to meet these expenses, they would be paid out of appropriated funds.

No additional direct loan funds would be provided by the bill beyond those which will be available under present law for the World War II and Korean veterans. Hence, no additional direct loans would be authorized, but there would be an increased demand for the limited amount of direct loan money available.

Senate Report: No. 514; July 14, 1959.

Passed Senate: July 21, 1959, with amendment.

House committee action: Hearings; February 23, 24, 25; March 3, 4, 9, and 14, 1960.

S. 2201: Proposes to amend the definition of the term "Veterans' Administration facilities" contained in 38 U.S.C. 601(4)(C) to include private contract facilities for veterans of any war in a State if (1) no Veterans' Administration hospital is located in the State on the effective date of the act, and (2) no Veterans' Administration hospital is located within 500 miles of the border of the State.

This would permit the use of private contract hospitals for the care of war veterans with non-service-connected disabilities in the State of Alaska. Hawaii having become a State, private hospitals there could also be used for hospitalization of veterans with non-service-connected disabilities.

Senate Report: No. 1730; June 24, 1960.

Passed Senate: June 28, 1960.

Referred: House Committee on Veterans' Affairs; June 29, 1960.

#### BILLS REPORTED BY HOUSE COMMITTEE

H.R. 12566: Requires that decisions of the Board of Veterans' Appeals shall be in writing and shall contain findings of fact and conclusions of law separately stated.

House Report: No. 2030; June 29, 1960.

H.R. 12653: Establishes a Court of Veterans' Appeals consisting of five judges to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Judges are to be appointed for 10-year terms.

The bill also authorizes the court to appoint not more than 50 commissioners. The commissioners shall perform such duties as the court may prescribe, including the conducting of hearings, the receiving of evidence, and the making of such reports as the court may prescribe.

The court is given exclusive jurisdiction to review by appeal decisions of the Board of Veterans' Appeals except in cases involving life insurance contracts, housing, or business loans where jurisdiction is now vested in the U.S. courts.

The decisions of the court shall be final. This, for the first time, subjects decisions of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to review by a separate and independent agency.

House Report: No. 2031; June 29, 1960.

Administrative costs, including counseling and beneficiary travel, would approximate one-sixth of the direct benefits cost.

#### S. 1138, 86TH CONG. (AS PASSED BY THE SENATE ON JULY 21, 1959)

TABLE 3.—Sec. 4. Home and farm loan benefits

|                                     |                           |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Participating veterans <sup>1</sup> | 1,000,000-1,250,000       |
| Administrative cost                 | \$40,000,000-\$50,000,000 |

<sup>1</sup> Assumes that the number of entries into the Armed Forces continues at approximately the present rate and that from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 veterans will become eligible for the loan benefits.

The cost to the Government of the proposed extension of the loan guaranty benefits is not subject to precise estimate. It is quite problematical whether a one-half of 1 percent fee (the maximum permitted by the bill) would be adequate for offsetting the expenses resulting from claims under the

#### Summary of Veterans' Affairs Committee action

|                                | Congress |       |       |       |       |       |                   |                              | Congress |      |     |     |      |      |                   |
|--------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------|------|-----|-----|------|------|-------------------|
|                                | 80th     | 81st  | 82d   | 83d   | 84th  | 85th  | 86th <sup>1</sup> |                              | 80th     | 81st | 82d | 83d | 84th | 85th | 86th <sup>1</sup> |
| Bills and resolutions referred | 498      | 619   | 436   | 402   | 537   | 491   | 614               | Pending in Senate committees | 6        | 16   | 14  | 2   | 17   | 11   | 6                 |
| Hearings sessions              | 60       | 64    | 50    | 46    | 71    | 69    | 54                | Bills on Senate Calendar     | 1        | 1    | 1   | 2   |      |      | 1                 |
| Hearings, printed pages        | 3,596    | 2,355 | 2,562 | 5,337 | 4,271 | 4,834 | 3,443             | Recommended                  | 1        | 1    | 1   |     |      | 1    |                   |
| Executive sessions             | 49       | 34    | 27    | 55    | 37    | 28    | 21                | Bills vetoed                 | 1        | 2    | 4   |     |      | 1    |                   |
| Bills reported                 | 60       | 44    | 36    | 36    | 48    | 44    | 42                | Bills passed over veto       | 1        | 2    | 2   |     |      |      |                   |
| Bills in House                 | 16       | 1     |       | 14    | 1     | 5     | 4                 | Laws enacted                 | 36       | 24   | 22  | 25  | 30   | 26   | 81                |

<sup>1</sup> Through July 15, 1960

## Veterans' Administration appropriations, fiscal years ending June 30, 1960 and 1961

|   | Public Law<br>86-255, ap-<br>proved Sept. 14,<br>1959 (fiscal<br>year 1960) | Public Law<br>86-626 ap-<br>proved July 12,<br>1960 (fiscal<br>year 1961) |  | Public Law<br>86-255, ap-<br>proved Sept. 14,<br>1959 (fiscal<br>year 1960) | Public Law<br>86-626, ap-<br>proved July 12,<br>1960 (fiscal<br>year 1961) |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| General operating expenses.....                                     | \$163,373,000   | \$153,500,000   | Veterans' insurance and indemnities.....               | \$53,000,000  | \$48,800,000   |
| Medical administration and miscellaneous operating<br>expenses..... | 29,349,000  | 34,500,000  | Construction of hospitals and domiciliary facilities.. | 31,659,000  | 75,000,000   |
| Inpatient care.....   | 792,079,000   | 817,021,000   | Grants to the Republic of the Philippines.....         | 2,000,000   | 1,500,000  |
| Outpatient care.....  | 83,866,000  | 86,481,000  | Service disabled veterans insurance fund.....          |   |  |
| Maintenance and operation of supply depots.....                     | 2,218,000   | 2,500,000   | Soldiers and sailors' civil relief.....                |   |  |
| Compensation and pensions.....                                      | 3,300,000,000   | 3,800,000,000   | Total.....   | 5,042,544,000   | 5,363,302,000  |
| Readjustment benefits.....  | 585,000,000   | 344,000,000   |  |   |  |

## Estimated distribution of compensation and pensions, fiscal years 1960 and 1961

|  | Fiscal year 1960 |                 |               | Fiscal year 1961 |                 |               |
|--|------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
|  | Total            | Living          | Deceased      | Total            | Living          | Deceased      |
| Compensation (service-connected), total.....                 | \$2,043,731,000  | \$1,563,904,000 | \$479,827,000 | \$2,066,288,000  | \$1,581,394,000 | \$484,894,000 |
| Spanish-American War.....                                    | 1,794,000        | 542,000         | 1,252,000     | 1,774,000        | 509,000         | 1,265,000     |
| World War I.....   | 264,463,000      | 204,019,000     | 60,444,000    | 232,334,000      | 190,172,000     | 62,162,000    |
| World War II.....  | 1,422,747,000    | 1,102,476,000   | 320,271,000   | 1,437,509,000    | 1,119,059,000   | 318,450,000   |
| Korean conflict.....   | 227,396,000      | 178,070,000     | 49,326,000    | 236,698,000      | 186,310,000     | 50,388,000    |
| Peacetime service.....                                       | 127,331,000      | 78,797,000      | 48,534,000    | 137,973,000      | 85,344,000      | 52,629,000    |
| Pensions (non-service-connected), total.....                 | 1,202,539,000    | 848,676,000     | 353,863,000   | 1,715,807,000    | 1,144,796,000   | 571,011,000   |
| Yellow fever experiments.....                                | 5,000            | 5,000           |               | 5,000            | 5,000           |               |
| Mexican War.....   | 2,000            |                 | 2,000         | 2,000            |                 | 2,000         |
| Indian wars.....   | 615,000          | 83,000          | 532,000       | 574,000          | 63,000          | 511,000       |
| Civil War.....   | 2,775,000        | 3,000           | 2,772,000     | 3,012,000        | 2,000           | 3,010,000     |
| Spanish-American War.....                                    | 103,131,000      | 41,826,000      | 61,305,000    | 99,042,000       | 41,761,000      | 57,281,000    |
| World War I.....   | 978,312,000      | 727,188,000     | 251,124,000   | 1,316,063,000    | 991,824,000     | 324,239,000   |
| World War II.....  | 110,049,000      | 73,781,000      | 36,268,000    | 279,897,000      | 102,008,000     | 177,889,000   |
| Korean conflict.....   | 7,579,000        | 5,744,000       | 1,835,000     | 17,112,000       | 9,090,000       | 8,022,000     |
| Peacetime service (private acts).....                        | 71,000           | 46,000          | 25,000        | 90,000           | 43,000          | 27,000        |
| Other, total.....  | 60,730,000       | 17,659,000      | 43,071,000    | 57,905,000       | 13,407,000      | 44,498,000    |
| Emergency officer's disability retirement (World War I)..... | 3,408,000        | 3,408,000       |               | 3,406,000        | 3,406,000       |               |
| Adjusted service and dependent's pay.....                    | 1,000            |                 | 1,000         | 1,000            |                 | 1,000         |
| Subsistence allowance for disabled veteran trainees.....     | 14,151,000       | 14,151,000      |               | 9,916,000        | 9,916,000       |               |
| Initial burial allowances.....                               | 43,070,000       |                 | 43,070,000    | 44,497,000       |                 | 44,497,000    |
| Special allowance, dependents (70 Stat. 857).....            | 100,000          | 100,000         |               | 85,000           | 85,000          |               |
| Program total.....   | 3,307,000,000    | 2,430,239,000   | 876,761,000   | 3,840,000,000    | 2,739,597,000   | 1,100,403,000 |

## VETERANS IN AMERICA

## Population of veterans

America's population of living veterans is about 22,500,000.

About two-thirds, or more than 15 million served in World War II. They average 41 years of age.

More than 5,500,000—average age 31—served during the Korean conflict period. Approximately 960,000 of them are "double duty" veterans, serving both in World War II and the Korean conflict.

Less than 2,700,000—average age 66—served in World War I.

Spanish-American War veterans—average age 83—number 37,000. Only about 50 old-timers—in their 80's and 90's—served in the Indian wars.

The Nation's veterans, together with their families, make up about 45 percent of the total population of the United States.

## MEDICINE

VA operates 170 hospitals for the care of ill and disabled veterans. On any average day, VA's patient load exceeds 114,000. During an average year, VA admits nearly half a million veterans in its hospital program.

Admissions are under a priority system.

First call goes to veterans with service-connected conditions. Generally, the service-connected are admitted immediately.

And next—if beds are available—come veterans with non-service-connected ailments who are unable to pay for private hospitalization. In addition to signing a statement of inability to pay, they also must submit a statement of their assets and liabilities.

CVI—1000

## INSURANCE

Approximately 6 million veterans today hold GI insurance policies valued at over \$42 billion. The breakdown:

Nearly 5 million World War II veterans hold \$34.7 billion of participating national service life insurance; 620,000 Korea veterans hold \$5.9 billion of special nonparticipating national service life insurance; 43,000 disabled Korea and post-Korea veterans hold \$380 million of special nonparticipating insurance—the only type that may now be newly issued; 275,000 World War I veterans hold \$1.4 billion of participating U.S. Government life insurance.

## GI LOANS

Eligibility: Any person who served in the armed services at any time on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to July 26, 1947, or on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to February 1, 1955, discharged under conditions other than dishonorable after active service of 90 days or more or because of disability incurred in line of duty is eligible. Generally loans, or applications for guarantee, must be made prior to July 26, 1960, for World War II veterans; veterans of Korea have until January 31, 1965. Widows of deceased veterans whose death was due to service may also qualify.

Amounts: Non-real-estate loans up to \$2,000 and real-estate loans in certain cases up to \$7,500, or a prorated portion thereof, or loans of both types or combinations thereof, may be guaranteed with interest at not more than 5¼ percent per annum, repayable in not more than 30 years, except in the case of farm realty, which may run for

40 years. (Maturity on non-real-estate loan may not exceed 10 years.) If the proceeds of the loan are to be used for the acquisition of residential property, the amount guaranteed may be 60 percent of the loan but not over \$7,500. Banks or other lending institutions make the loans, with the Government guaranteeing 50 or 60 percent of the loan, but in no case to exceed the above amounts. Under certain conditions, Veterans' Administration is authorized to lend, until July 25, 1960, up to \$13,500 directly to the veteran when private sources are not available.

Under this program, veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict have borrowed more than \$48 billion for homes of their own. VA has guaranteed more than half of this amount, or \$26 billion.

The record established by veterans in meeting their GI loan obligations is unparalleled.

So far, veterans have repaid in full nearly 1,600,000 GI loans having a total value of \$10 billion.

Defaults on GI loans—for which VA has had to make good the guaranteed portions to lenders—number a mere 61,000, or slightly more than 1 percent of the total number of loans granted.

## EDUCATION

More than 10½ million veterans so far have trained under the four programs. That's more than three times the total enrollments in every college and university in the United States of America.

Of the 10½ million total more than 7,800,000—one-half of all World War II veterans—trained under the World War II GI



bill. Of them, 44 percent went to schools below the college level (such as trade and technical schools); 29 percent studied in college, and the rest trained on the job and on the farm.

Another 2,330,000—more than 2 out of every 5 Korean veterans—trained under the Korean GI bill. Their number will grow (the program doesn't end until 1965).

A new trend has developed under the Korean GI bill. Fewer veterans have attended schools below the college level (36 percent), and more have gone to college (more than 50 percent). Enrollments in on-the-job and on-the-farm courses account for the balance.

Another 615,000 disabled World War II veterans and 64,000 disabled Korean veterans have received vocational rehabilitation training. Some 40 percent have trained for top-level jobs in professional and managerial fields.

It has helped raise the educational level of veterans to better than 4 years of high school, whereas the level of nonveteran males, same age group, is but 2 years of high school. "Your every voter, as surely as your Chief Magistrate, exercises a public trust," said Grover Cleveland. Through more education, veterans have become better prepared to exercise this public trust.

It has helped build up America's reservoirs of trained manpower, so urgently needed for our Nation's strength and well-being. This country has gained immeasurably from the 478,000 engineers, 391,000 schoolteachers, 275,000 in the medical and related fields (130,000 doctors, dentists, nurses), and 140,000 scientists who learned their skills under the GI bill and the vocational rehabilitation programs.

Approximately 20,000 war orphans have trained since the war orphans educational assistance program began in the fall of 1956. Of these, 79 percent trained in college and the rest in schools below the college level. Approximately 1 in 6 had selected objectives in the scientific field. Of the 1,400 training in the medical and related fields, more than 900 were female students most of whom selected the field of nursing. Almost all of the 1,100 training to be engineers were males. More than 500 trained to be scientists. Approximately 2,300 trained to be schoolteachers.

*Number of participants and deaths in service during all wars; number of living veterans, and veterans and dependents on compensation and pension rolls, Dec. 31, 1959*

| REVOLUTION (1775-83)  |           |
|---|-----------|
| Participants.....   | 395,000   |
| Deaths in service.....  | 4,000     |
| Last veteran died Apr. 5, 1869.....   | age 109   |
| Last dependent died 1906.....   | age 92    |
| WAR OF (1812-14)  |           |
| Participants.....   | 536,000   |
| Deaths in service.....  | 2,000     |
| Last veteran died May 13, 1905.....   | age 105   |
| Last dependent died 1946.....   | age ?     |
| MEXICAN WAR (1846-48)   |           |
| Participants.....   | 130,000   |
| Deaths in service.....  | 13,000    |
| Last veteran died Sept. 3, 1929.....  | age 98    |
| Dependents on compensation and pension rolls:   |           |
| Widows.....   | 3         |
| Children.....   | 1         |
| CIVIL WAR (1861-65) (UNION FORCES ONLY)   |           |
| Participants.....   | 2,213,000 |
| Deaths in service.....  | 364,000   |
| Last veteran died Aug. 2, 1956.....   | age 109   |
| Veterans and dependents on compensation and pension rolls (Union and Confederate Forces): |           |
| Widows.....   | 3,399     |
| Children.....   | 761       |

# *Number of participants and death in service during all wars—Continued*

| INDIAN WARS (APPROXIMATELY 1860-98)   |            |
|---|------------|
| Participants.....   | 106,000    |
| Deaths in service.....  | 1,000      |
| Living veterans.....  | 55         |
| Veterans and dependents on compensation and pension rolls:  |            |
| Widows.....   | 705        |
| Children.....   | 22         |
| Veterans.....   | 55         |
| SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR (1898-1902)  |            |
| Participants.....   | 392,000    |
| Deaths in service.....  | 11,000     |
| Living veterans.....  | 40,000     |
| Veterans and dependents on compensation and pension rolls:  |            |
| Parents.....  | 3          |
| Widows.....   | 76,856     |
| Children.....   | 2,409      |
| Veterans.....   | 36,369     |
| WORLD WAR I (1917-18)   |            |
| Participants.....   | 4,744,000  |
| Deaths in service.....  | 131,000    |
| Living veterans.....  | 2,724,000  |
| Veterans and dependents on compensation and pension rolls:  |            |
| Parents.....  | 11,226     |
| Widows.....   | 418,787    |
| Children.....   | 74,583     |
| Veterans.....   | 983,414    |
| WORLD WAR II (SEPT. 16, 1940-JULY 25, 1947)   |            |
| Participants.....   | 16,535,000 |
| Deaths in service.....  | 409,000    |
| Living veterans.....  | 15,220,000 |
| Veterans and dependents on compensation and pension rolls:  |            |
| Parents.....  | 251,385    |
| Widows.....   | 89,597     |
| Children.....   | 178,032    |
| Veterans.....   | 1,641,079  |
| KOREAN CONFLICT (JUNE 27, 1950-JAN. 31, 1955)   |            |
| Participants.....   | 16,807,000 |
| Deaths in service.....  | 54,000     |
| Living veterans.....  | 5,466,000  |
| Veterans and dependents on compensation and pension rolls:  |            |
| Parents.....  | 36,466     |
| Widows.....   | 10,395     |
| Children.....   | 21,818     |
| Veterans.....   | 211,624    |
| TOTAL—ALL WARS  |            |
| Participants <sup>1</sup> .....   | 31,858,000 |
| Deaths in service.....  | 989,000    |
| Living veterans.....  | 22,599,000 |
| Veterans and dependents on compensation and pension rolls:  |            |
| Parents.....  | 316,733    |
| Widows.....   | 615,644    |
| Children.....   | 289,361    |
| Veterans.....   | 2,972,069  |
| <sup>1</sup> Includes 1,476,000 who served in both World War II and the Korean conflict.  |            |
| <sup>2</sup> Includes 951,000 with service in both World War II and the Korean conflict.  |            |
| <sup>3</sup> Persons who served in more than 1 war are counted as participants in each.   |            |
| <sup>4</sup> Includes approximately 100,000 former members of the (peacetime) Regular Establishment who are receiving VA disability compensation. |            |
| <sup>5</sup> Includes 17,653 parents of deceased former members of the (peacetime) Regular Establishment.   |            |
| <sup>6</sup> Includes 15,902 widows of deceased former members of the (peacetime) Regular Establishment.  |            |
| <sup>7</sup> Includes 11,735 children of deceased former members of the (peacetime) Regular Establishment.  |            |

## Public Laws 494-552

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

### HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, by unanimous consent I am extending my remarks to include my report to my constituents in the Second District of Illinois on Public Laws 494 to and including 552 of the 2d session of the 86th Congress:

#### PUBLIC LAW 494

Public Law 494 grants gratuitous national service life insurance up to \$10,000 to enlisted personnel who died in aviation accidents while undergoing flight training in Army or Navy from October 7, 1940, to August 4, 1942. This puts them on the same basis as those serving in capacity of aviation cadets, which seems to me only fair. Money will be paid in monthly installments only to (1) widow or widower, (2) children, or otherwise (3) to parents.

#### PUBLIC LAW 495

Public Law 495 is aimed at halting a windfall when a widow of one veteran marries another veteran and on his death collects for her children twice the benefits, such as compensation or pension. It prohibits duplicate benefits. Most extreme case was that of a widow who married three times, each husband a veteran, and her children drew three allowances, based upon the deaths of three individuals.

#### PUBLIC LAW 496

Public Law 496 revises the method for treatment of railroad corporation income resulting from discharge of indebtedness in receivership or bankruptcy.

#### PUBLIC LAW 497

Public Law 497 waives payment of premiums on national life insurance policies for veterans who become totally disabled in line of duty after applying for insurance and prior to its effective date. It applies only to World War II and Korean veterans.

#### PUBLIC LAW 498

This extends for 2 years payments in lieu of taxes on real property transferred by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to other Government departments.

#### PUBLIC LAW 499

Veterans with total (service-connected) disabilities get additional compensation for one to three children. Public Law 499 grants additional compensation of \$12 monthly for each child of totally disabled veteran in excess of three and of partially disabled veteran in lesser amount. Some 1,275,000 veterans will be benefited at estimated annual cost of \$12 million. VA said no, Congress with one voice said yes.

#### PUBLIC LAW 500

#### H.R. 10777, military construction

Public Law 500 authorizes \$1.1 billion of construction projects for fiscal 1961 at Army, Navy, and Air Force installations in this country and abroad. Fifth Army (headquarters of which are in our district) gets \$13,977,000, the greater part for housing and facilities at Fort Leonard Wood in Missouri. Authorization of over a billion dollars in 1 year for military construction alone emphasizes the high cost of defense.

#### PUBLIC LAW 501

#### H.R. 113, veterans

Public Law 501, urged by all veteran organizations, prohibits the severance after Janu-

ary 1, 1962, of a service-connected disability which has been in effect for 10 or more years, except when based on fraud. Since 1954 VA has been conducting a comprehensive review of all service-connected cases, has severed 21,500, increased ratings in 9,551 cases, decreased in 71,125 instances. Review will be completed next year. After that Public Law 501 takes over and if veteran has gone 10 years and there is no fraud he is permanently set.

## PUBLIC LAW 502

*S. 2611, Small Business Investment Act*

In 1958 Congress passed the Small Business Investment Act to bring equity-type capital and long-term credit within easier reach of small businesses through the formation of small business investment companies. Since that time 95 of such investment companies, including 2 in Metropolitan Chicago, have been licensed. Public Law 502 advisedly amends the act to remove obstacles that have prevented the formation of many more companies. Anything to strengthen the credit position of small business in its tough fight to survive is in the public interest, I think you will agree.

## PUBLIC LAW 503

*S. 2977, Central Bank for Cooperatives*

Public Law 503 increases from 7 to 13 the directors of the Central Bank for Cooperatives. This will give representation each of the 12 regional banks, the 13th director being appointed by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration with the approval of the Federal Farm Credit Board.

## PUBLIC LAW 504

Inflation has hit even bankruptcy. Public Law 504 increases the closing fee of a trustee in bankruptcy from \$5 to \$10 and the cost of filing a reorganization petition from \$100 to \$120.

## PUBLIC LAW 505

Navajo and Hopi Indian tribes in Arizona seem to be riding on the crest. Public Law 505 gives consent to the tribes for sale of 100,000 acres, recently acquired, and to make 99-year leases, looking forward to a \$7-million sawmill, a \$150-million powerplant, byproducts industries, and home construction project.

## PUBLIC LAW 506

Public Law 506 authorizes the lease of lands in the Colorado River Indian Reservation in Arizona pending a judicial determination of just what tribes own the land.

## PUBLIC LAW 507

*H.R. 10996, certified mail*

Some 3,600,000 pieces of Government mail annually are sent by registered mail. Public Law 507 gives Federal Departments option of using either registered mail or certified mail, which costs about 36 percent less. Annual saving of \$774,000 is anticipated.

## PUBLIC LAW 508

West Virginia, which the Civil War brought into the Union, is planning a whooping centennial celebration in 1963. Public Law 508 directs the cooperation of the Federal Government.

## PUBLIC LAW 509

*H.R. 7681, Hoover reorganization plan*

Public Law 509, fathered by Congressman Dawson, embodies the substance of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1959 of the Hoover Commission on economy and efficiency in Government. It transfers certain duties relative to forest land mineral rights from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of Agriculture.

## PUBLIC LAW 510

This amends an old law, enacted in 1876, to permit streets in the Palace of Fine Arts area in San Francisco to be used for park,

recreational, and cultural purposes. Time brings changes and when Uncle Sam is concerned the demand for another public law.

## PUBLIC LAW 511

Public Law 511 gives the Secretary of the Navy the same authority exercised by the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Air Force in meritorious cases to cancel an enlisted member's indebtedness to the United States on his honorable discharge. Fair enough. Sailors should have the same treatment as soldiers and flyers, they all serve in the Armed Forces.

## PUBLIC LAW 512

Surveyors made a mistake in mapping major highways in Alaska, so Congress had to pass Public Law 512 to right things. Strips of land totaling 14 or 15 acres are all that is involved.

## PUBLIC LAW 513

Public Law 513 requires publishers of magazines enjoying second-class mail privileges to file sworn statements of average number of copies going to paid subscribers. This always has been required of publishers of newspapers.

## PUBLIC LAW 514

This authorizes the sale of 22 acres of land to Port Hueneme in California to help out in its harbor development program. Uncle Sam acquired the entire waterfront in World War II.

## PUBLIC LAW 515

Water pollution in the historic Potomac River here in Washington is, as elsewhere, a hazard and a problem. Public Law 515 authorizes a sanitary sewer from Dulles International Airport to District of Columbia system.

## PUBLIC LAW 516

New England fishing industry is in dire straits due to imports of frozen fish and aged trawlers needing replacement. Public Law 516 provides a \$2.5 million program, part in subsidies to meet foreign competition, part in loans for construction of new and modern trawlers.

## PUBLIC LAW 517

Our national forests are a valuable asset. Public Law 517 directs an administration of them on the basis of multiple use (recreation, range, timber, watershed, wildlife, and fish) so that they best will meet the needs of all the American people. It also provides for sustained yield of products.

## PUBLIC LAW 518

*H.R. 10646, \$2.5 billion in new ships*

American merchant marine has started on a replacement program calling for construction of 275 new vessels at cost of \$2.5 billion under operating-differential subsidy contracts. Public Law 518 increases life expectancy of vessels from 20 to 25 years. Reason: increased costs and depressed freight rates (due to worldwide excess of ocean tonnage over demand) make amortization of construction loans under 25 years all but impossible.

## PUBLIC LAW 519

Public Law 519(1) eliminates the requirement that bankruptcy claims be filed under oath, and (2) makes a false claim not under oath a crime.

## PUBLIC LAW 520

This relates only to insurance companies operating in the District of Columbia. It regulates the issuance of variable annuity contracts, a recent insurance innovation.

## PUBLIC LAW 521

Headquarters of Mount Rainier National Park is at Longmire, Wash., where average snow depth is 53 inches. Public Law 521 changes the location to Ashford, near the Nisqually entrance. Reason: less snow, Ashford seldom having as much as 4 inches.

## PUBLIC LAW 522

Alien employees of international organizations are exempt from paying Federal income tax. In New York, headquarters of the United Nations, they are exempt from paying State income tax by a State law. Public Law 522 extends the immunity (from the District of Columbia income tax) to alien employees of the Organization of American States, and other international organizations, resident in Washington.

## PUBLIC LAW 523

Public Law 523 reflects a growing public awareness to the loss of important prehistoric sites in the construction of dams and other large public works. It provides for the salvage of historical and archeological data in advance of construction in order to preserve the Nation's heritage.

## PUBLIC LAW 524

Registration of births in the District of Columbia is pretty much a mess, as it was in Chicago until the Bureau of Vital Statistics of Cook County bent to it. Public Law 524 gives parents in the District 3 months in which to report name of newborn child for official recording.

## PUBLIC LAWS 525, 526, 527, 528

These (as Public Law 524) apply only to the District of Columbia. Congress, as you know, serves Washington and the District both as city council and State legislature.

## PUBLIC LAW 529

Public Law 529 authorizes the construction of a reservoir on Little River near Norman in Oklahoma to furnish water for municipal, domestic, and industrial purposes. Fourth of the population of Oklahoma lives within 50 miles of reservoir site and Tinker Air Force Base is in the area. Plans for the project include fish, wildlife, and recreational benefits.

## PUBLIC LAW 530

Public Law 530 relates only to the District of Columbia and is another illustration of how the Congress serves the District of Columbia as a State legislature. It (1) provides for use of modern tables of mortality in connection with life insurance, and (2) allows policies on females to make allowances for the 3-year greater life expectancy. Many State legislatures already have similarly adopted recommendations of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

## PUBLIC LAW 531

This establishes a Legal Aid Agency (annual cost \$75,000) to provide lawyers for indigents in the courts of the District of Columbia. With 7,600 poor persons annually without adequate representation, situation was so bad House Report No. 1372 termed it "intolerable." Cook County for many years has had a public defender and staff.

## PUBLIC LAW 532

*H.R. 12117, Department of Agriculture appropriations*

Public Law 532 carries the appropriations for fiscal 1961 for the Department of Agriculture. The appropriations total \$1,323,963,600, \$17,557,590 less than the budget.

This is for the regular activities of the Department only. The act also carries \$1,226,500,000 capital funds for the Commodity Credit Corporation, and \$1,443,634,000 for reimbursement for its special activities, including about \$107 million for famine relief to friendly peoples and \$881 million for sale of surplus products for foreign currencies. Thus the total appropriations for fiscal 1961 for agriculture are \$3,994,075,600, some \$141 million under the budget.

## PUBLIC LAW 533

Public Law 533 saves Uncle Sam some money by eliminating 40 or 50 annual reports



various departments of the Federal Government were required to make to Congress but which no longer served any useful purpose and often were duplications. They took time, personnel, and money to prepare. A good job of housecleaning, I would say.

## PUBLIC LAW 534

Public Law 534 designates September of 1960 as "National Wool Month." Wool is grown in every State of the Union, including Alaska and Hawaii. The American wool industry, we were told, represents \$5 billion a year measured by retail value of its products.

## PUBLIC LAW 535

Public Law 535 makes a supplemental appropriation of \$6 million for unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal employees for fiscal 1960. The demand was greater than anticipated—not a healthy economic sign.

## PUBLIC LAW 536

In 1880 Congress authorized a harbor at Waukegan, 38 miles from Chicago. With the advent of the St. Lawrence Waterway the Waukegan Port Authority has ambitious plans for further development. Public Law 536 helps out. It permits Federal land conditionally ceded to the city to be transferred to the authority.

## PUBLIC LAW 537

Pesticide chemicals are widely used on fresh fruits and vegetables to cut down staggering losses due to decay in marketing. Public Law 537 requires the shipping container to declare the presence of pesticide chemicals, but removes the requirement that the declaration shall be posted when the fruit and vegetables are out of the container and on display for retail sale. Food and Drug Administration, tried and true guardian of the public health, approved.

## PUBLIC LAW 538

In 1897 Ford City in Pennsylvania built a sewer system into the Allegheny River. In 1928 a Federal dam on the Allegheny all but put the sewer system out of business. Public Law 538 waives the statute of limitations and permits Ford City to sue.

## PUBLIC LAW 539

In 1958 Congress awarded members of the Lower Brule Sioux Indians \$977,000 for 8,000 acres of tribal lands, taken for construction of a dam. Public Law 539 protects individual Indians from liens for money owed the Government when such would result in hardships.

## PUBLIC LAW 540

This relieves minor members of the Otoe and Missouri Indian Tribes of having legal guardians appointed so that they can share in the million-dollar judgment against the United States. Per capita share is only \$581. Cost of guardian appointment is \$250.

## PUBLIC LAW 541

Highland Falls in New York needs a new cemetery to bury its dead. Public Law 541 accommodates by permitting sale to the village of 8 acres of land of the Military Academy at West Point and across the street from the tank firing range used by the cadets.

## PUBLIC LAW 542

This is stopgap legislation extending for another year the operation of steamship conferences with dual-rate exclusive patronage contracts, pending the completion of exhaustive inquiries by two committees of the House.

## PUBLIC LAW 543

In 1958 the Standing Rock Sioux Indian Tribe was awarded \$5,252,000 for land taken over for a dam. Public Law 543 protects needy individual Indians from liens for money owing the Government. Similar to Public Law 539.

## PUBLIC LAW 544

This relates to the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, which received \$1,395,800 for land taken for dam construction, and is similar to Public Laws 539 and 543.

## PUBLIC LAW 545

Crowded court dockets are delaying Federal watershed projects for months and sometimes years. Public Law 545 permits work to start on issue of court's order without waiting for final adjudication and transfer of property.

## PUBLIC LAW 546

Public Law 546 brings the judicial review provisions of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 and the Food Additives Amendment of 1958 under the uniform provisions of Public Law 85-791 relating to the record on review of agency orders.

## PUBLIC LAW 547

Public Law 547 extends from June 30, 1960, to August 1960, the effective date of the Humane Slaughter Act. Reason: delay in delivery of needed equipment ordered by packinghouses.

## PUBLIC LAW 548

This authorizes the Kickapoo Indians of Oklahoma to use some \$1,600 to their credit with the Government to rebuild their tribal community house.

## PUBLIC LAW 549

Public Law 549 gives to the Zia and Jemez Pueblo Indians, in trust, 640 acres of land no longer needed by the Government to add to their 78,371 acres in New Mexico for cattle operations.

## PUBLIC LAW 550

I think this will be of interest to you, as it was to me. Inhabitants of the territory of American Samoa are the only Americans who are not citizens. They are legally classified as American nationals. Hence they were not eligible for the scholarships and graduate fellowships of the National Science Foundation. Public Law 550 amends the Science Foundation Act to read: "Persons shall be selected for such scholarships and fellowships from among citizens or nationals of the United States."

## PUBLIC LAW 551

In 1958 Congress directed the Administrator of General Services to sell to Wisconsin the property at La Crosse formerly used as a rifle range. But Wisconsin doesn't want to buy. So Public Law 551 repeals what Congress did in 1958. The property now probably will be sold to the higher bidder.

## PUBLIC LAW 552

Public Law 552 extends for 3 years the time for holders of desert land entries on public lands in the Lower Palo Verde Mesa in California to complete reclamation and cultivation as required by the Desert Land Act.

## Captive Nations Week

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD C. OSTERTAG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Speaker, a year ago the Congress adopted a resolution calling upon the President to proclaim "Captive Nations Week." This was done and the proclamation has been renewed this year. In the week of July 17, 1960,

we will again observe Captive Nations Week.

The Soviet Union, whose fondness for branding other nations as imperialists represents the depths of hypocrisy and deceit, has forcibly thrust its evil Communist doctrine upon more than 20 nations throughout the world. It has subjugated these nations by force and subversion and created a Communist empire of nations which are, in truth, captives. We think of the fate of Hungary, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, the Baltic States, Bulgaria, and many more.

If these captive nations could choose, they would choose independence and freedom rather than Communist subjugation. For no nation has ever freely chosen communism. Who would prefer bondage to freedom? This evil system has gained power only by violence, subversion, deceit, and force.

We in the United States are well aware of the sentiments of these captive peoples. We understand and support their aspirations for liberty and independence. We know that so long as any nation is oppressed and subjugated, no nations can be entirely free.

The Captive Nations Resolution last year caused great consternation in the Soviet Union for it struck an area which the Communists anxiously desire to keep submerged. They know the captive nations represent a major weakness in the Communist system. Instead of the great monolithic system which the Communists pretend exists, the Communist empire is held together by chains.

We have faith that the desire for freedom and independence will not remain suppressed indefinitely by brute force. The United States supports the cause of freedom everywhere and the right of self-determination for all peoples. We look forward with hope to the day when these noble principles will again prevail in the captive nations of the world.

## Captive Nations Week

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, by resolution of this Congress, and by proclamation of the President, July 17-23 is Captive Nations Week.

This solemn occasion is a truly historic one. The value and impact of the resolution was clearly demonstrated last July, when, as we recall, its passage evoked an explosive and vituperative reaction from Nikita Khrushchev.

The forthcoming observance will poignantly portray to the Nation as well as to the world, the plight of the nations who live in Soviet captivity. These nations, let us recall, do not just exist outside of the Soviet Union, where the heavy hand of Russia systematically exploits the resources and relentlessly treads

upon the liberties of the valiant peoples of central Europe. The U.S.S.R. itself is built upon the captivity of 100 million non-Russian people who endure, in secret rebellion, the excesses of the Soviet Empire.

Let us remember that, despite the tactics of the police state, and despite merciless attempts at Russification, these peoples also struggle to retain the vestiges of their national identity. Brute force, which has achieved a surface unity, has at the same time only strengthened the will of the people for self-determination and freedom.

The depth of the desire for liberty was tragically demonstrated by the revolts in Poland and the bloodbath of Hungary. The people of the captive nations have never accepted the Soviet tyranny, nor have they forgotten the priceless freedom that once, however briefly, was theirs.

I anticipate that the week of July 17 will bring demonstrations, rallies, and parades throughout the Nation. By these observances Americans will give heart and courage to the peoples in captivity and will remind the world, as well as their oppressors, that we have forgotten their suffering no more than they have forgotten their precious dream of freedom.

When President Eisenhower issued the captive nations proclamation, he stated that such observances shall take place each year "until such time as freedom and independence shall have been achieved for all the captive nations of the world." Let us hope and pray that, with God's help, we shall soon see the day when the need for a Captive Nations Week exists no more.

### Captive Nations Week, 1960

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. FLORENCE P. DWYER**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, July 2, 1960*

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, a look at any map of the world through the eyes of political freedom will reveal an area extending eastward from East Germany, through Eastern Europe, European Russia, across the vastness of Asia, down into southeast Asia as far as North Vietnam, and across the China Sea to North Korea—a huge area of many countries and cultures and peoples.

These are the captive nations, and their many hundreds of millions of people are the captive peoples.

In the colors of political freedom, this large sector of the map is painted red—red for the color of international communism, red for the color of the blood shed in defense of lost freedoms.

Since 1917, Mr. Speaker, the process of Communist subjugation has gone on. One by one, nations have fallen to the twin weapons of communism: internal subversion and external force. In exchange for national independence, Moscow and Peking have brought the most

ruthless tyranny in history. Slavery and death have been the rewards of those who fought to preserve their freedom.

It is a grim and disheartening picture, Mr. Speaker. But it is a picture from which we must not look away. The lessons taught in the Ukraine, in Poland and Hungary, in China, Korea, and Tibet must be learned well and never forgotten.

This is the purpose of Captive Nations Week. This is the reason why the Congress authorized the designation of the third week in July as "Captive Nations Week," and why the President—acting under that authority—has proclaimed it so.

We owe it to ourselves and to our own freedom, and to our brothers who have lost their freedom, to rededicate ourselves at this time to the cause of freedom and justice throughout the world. Only by understanding what they are, how they can be lost and what can be done to strengthen them, can we be worthy of the cause.

The whole world looks to us for the leadership and the sense of direction which can bring our cause alive and rekindle in the hearts of people everywhere the hope and assurance of freedom and justice and true peace.

This is the moral of Captive Nations Week. This is the issue of our time.

### Area Redevelopment

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. LOUIS C. RABAUT**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, July 2, 1960*

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, on May 4 of this year the House of Representatives once again passed an Area Redevelopment Act. Two days later the Senate passed the same bill and sent it to the White House for Presidential signature. Seven days after that the efforts of Congress to assist the depressed areas of this country were rewarded with a Presidential veto of this important legislation. It is perhaps significant that this veto came on Friday the 13th because it was certainly bad news for the unemployed persons throughout the country and for those many areas where unemployment and underemployment have become a chronic tragedy. Nor was this the first time that such a bill had been vetoed. You will recall that an area redevelopment bill was passed by Congress in 1958 only to be thwarted by Presidential veto. I wonder if you also recall this 1958 veto came at a time when the unemployment in Detroit had reached 18 percent of the work force. Think of it—18 percent. When you consider that unemployment at the end of April of this year was 8.1 percent of the labor force, you must remember that depressed area legislation was more than twice as significant when it was first vetoed.

To me, one of the most significant aspects of the passage of the Area Rede-

velopment Act of this year is that Congress has spoken once again and has once again made clear its feeling and intent on this question. The passage this year represents favorable action on this type of legislation in three consecutive sessions of Congress. A bill was passed in 1958, the Senate passed another bill last year, the House passed this Senate bill with some changes this year, and the Senate agreed to the changes and passed the House version within 2 days. The congressional action of this year has but echoed the previous sentiments of Congress on this matter for all the Nation to hear. Considering that Congress expresses the will of the people of these United States, I ask you how, in good conscience, can the leaders of this Nation ignore or reject this will when it has been so clearly expressed and so consistently repeated?

One of the more frequent phrases used in describing the workings of the Congress is the phrase: "the legislative process." This phrase, however, has a cold and impersonal sound to it and makes the operations of the Congress sound something like the mechanical motions of automatic machinery. This, of course, is not how Congress works. A piece of legislation can be a personal thing with the Congressman who introduces it. This is the case with respect to area redevelopment legislation as far as I am concerned. As much as any bill that I have sponsored in my 24 years in Congress, the area redevelopment bills that I have sponsored in the past several Congresses are a personal thing with me. I was born in Detroit. I have lived here all my life. This is my city, just as it is your city. I have seen it grow. I know its people. I know its problems. And when it is afflicted with problems that only Congress can do something about, it is then that I feel the greatest pride in being the elected representative of the people of my district. This is the case with the conditions of chronic unemployment and underemployment that have come to be termed "depressed areas." Detroit is one of these areas and this is a problem that only Congress can solve. This is the reason that I have introduced and reintroduced area redevelopment bills. This is the reason I have testified again and again before various committees of the Congress and spoken on the floor of the House of Representatives in support of this legislation. I recall the last time I spoke in Congress on this subject. It was on May 4, this year—the same day that the House passed the Area Redevelopment Act. I said at that time that it is always gratifying to have one's efforts in behalf of needed legislation culminate in successful passage. But I said also that this is a type of gratification that goes far beyond personal satisfaction. Allow me, if you will, to repeat myself by quoting a few of my own sentences on that occasion because they will best explain the basic point I wish to make today:

It reaches to the fundamental realization that in passing this bill we have extended the hand of assistance to millions of our fellow citizens so direly in need of help. This is the American way. We have always helped



the fellow who is down. And at a time when we are doing so much to help such people in all parts of the world, there is certainly no reason why we should not help our own fellow citizens in this, their time of great need. This is the gratification of which I speak: the gratification that the American way has prevailed; that we have refused to turn our backs on the plight of our own countrymen; that we have decided to continue our great tradition of helping the down guy, instead of putting dollars above human values.

Area redevelopment legislation, as previously conceived and passed, is good legislation that answers a crying need in a sensible and realistic fashion. The Congress, in its time-tested wisdom, has recognized this fact. This recognition will take the form of action once again in the next Congress. I shall continue, in fact, I shall increase, my personal efforts in behalf of my own area redevelopment bill or any other area redevelopment bill that answers the problem in a direct and concrete manner. This is my determination and I think I can safely say that it is the determination of the Congress. The will of the people, as expressed through the Congress, cannot be ignored or discounted. We cannot, and we shall not, sacrifice the needs of millions of our fellow citizens on the altar of the balanced budget.

#### Bureau of Senior Citizens: An Immediate Necessity

##### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, July 2, 1960*

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, in the past months we have seen national attention focused on the problem of medical care for the aged. An issue which has been too long neglected has finally received the emphasis it deserves. The scope of the problem has been thoroughly investigated, the need for a solution has been firmly established, and a number of divergent plans have been proposed and explored.

The degree of attention which this problem has received leaves us every expectation that the problem will be solved when Congress returns in August. I am personally hopeful that the legislative solution will be an effective and adequate one, which is fully cognizant of the medical needs of the senior citizen and which is soundly based in a workable financial framework.

The impending solution to this problem, however, does not permit us to ignore the complex of other problems which our elder citizens presently face. Adequate health insurance is only the first step. Financial security, housing, employment opportunities and psychological adjustment are all areas which still require direct and vigorous action.

These are problems which concern every single individual in the United States. Not only the 16 million people who are now over 65, but the rapidly in-

creasing number of people who approach retirement age, as well as the increasing number of families who support and care for aging parents, are deeply and poignantly affected.

How we choose to meet the problems thus created is a primary challenge of present-day America. These problems can no longer be ignored or pushed aside.

I do not see how anyone, for example, can fail to be stirred by the following plea from a typical senior citizen who, having completed almost a half century of gainful employment, has now reached the age of 70. This individual writes:

Has the State or Federal Government any aid for indigent or about to become indigent folks, without too much embarrassment?

I would like to use myself as an example. On July 1, 1950, the General Electric Co. retired me because I became 65 years of age too soon. The Federal social security allowed me at that time has worked itself up to where I get \$91.30 and my wife's allowance is \$45.20. In addition to that I receive a General Electric pension of \$49.80 which brings the three payments to a total sum of \$186.30.

The above amount is hardly enough to pay the present rent, food, clothing, gas, electricity, telephone bills, medical care, dental and optical costs and personal tax.

The different governments have failed to take care of their old taxpayers and the rise of cost of living has been the same to them as those who are young enough to be employed and receive increase in their earnings.

One of the greatest difficulties, in my opinion, is the fact that the elder population has no official spokesman to represent them and their needs. There is at present no executive department or office which focuses full-time attention on our senior citizens. The absence of such a central agency may well be partially responsible for the fact that the problems of the elderly are still so far from solution. It may be, indeed, that the medical care situation might have resolved itself before this, had we had a permanent agency with the responsibility for stimulating interest and for undertaking positive action on a national scale.

It is for this reason that I have introduced a bill to establish a Bureau of Senior Citizens. This Bureau is to function solely with regard to the problems of the senior citizen, and with the interrelationships of their needs. It will serve as a central clearinghouse for studies, programs and projects relating to the senior population. In addition, the Bureau shall be required to bring the needs of senior citizens to national attention, as well as to make specific recommendations by way of solution.

The primary responsibility for caring for our senior population must, of necessity, remain with the States. For this reason, my bill provides that one of the major functions of the Bureau will be to work closely with States and local communities, make available informational and technical assistance, and stimulate the development of local programs. The Bureau will also administer Federal grants, provided for in this bill, to assist the States in the planning and operation of their projects.

The return of Congress gives us an excellent opportunity to take concrete action during this session. I should like to see this bill enacted prior to the White

House Conference on the Aging, which will be held in January of 1961. The studies and recommendations of the Conference can provide the Bureau with an immediate base of information from which to proceed, and at the same time will insure that the results of the Conference will have some measure of continuity.

The enactment of a bill to establish a central bureau of senior citizens should not, of course, preclude us from taking steps to solve those problems to which we can now supply ready solutions.

We know, for example, that the financial means of many of our senior citizens are pitifully inadequate, and that the answer lies in liberalizing the social security program. We know, too, that housing facilities to meet the economic, physical, and social requirements of elderly people are in most instances unavailable, and that the answer lies in an expanded public and private housing effort on a national scale.

As we meet these specific problems, let us at the same time give thought to the establishment of a full-time agency which will concentrate upon the "Geshtalt." We need an authoritative office which will speak out on behalf of those 16 million people who are over 65, and those 49 million over 45, whose inter-related problems cry out for prompt attention and solution.

#### Hon. Tom Martin, of Iowa

##### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. THOMAS C. HENNINGS, JR.**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

*Saturday, July 2, 1960*

Mr. HENNINGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, a statement by me on the retirement from the Senate of the Honorable THOS. E. MARTIN, of Iowa.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HENNINGS ON THE RETIREMENT OF HON. TOM MARTIN, OF IOWA

I wish to join with my colleagues in the Senate and House of Representatives in expressing regret that my friend, TOM MARTIN, is retiring from the Senate this year. Specializing in matters dealing with taxation, agriculture, and national defense, he has made many steady, significant, and lasting contributions in these areas.

He is a man of courage, integrity, and understanding. A good and solid citizen with human sympathy, he has served exceedingly well the people of America and his constituents in Iowa. The people of Iowa whom he has represented for 22 years, as well as his fellow Members of Congress, will miss his honorable and constructive service.

TOM MARTIN has left an indelible imprint on the destiny of the Nation. Modest, firm, and skillful, he has been faithful in his devotion to Congress. He typifies the public servant who comes to Congress and diligently attends to business without seeking publicity or headlines. He has worked untiringly to protect the liberties of our Nation.

As he retires to private life, he carries with him the continuing admiration and affection of his colleagues on both sides of the aisle. I fully understand and respect his desire to return to private life after so many years of dedicated public service. He has earned the best of everything. I wish for him and for his loved ones many more years of good health, great happiness and success.

## Puerto Rican Constitution Day

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, on July 25, 1952, the people of Puerto Rico entered into a new relationship with the United States. On that day the island became the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or, as the Puerto Ricans call it, an associated free state.

This transformation took place in accordance with a freely negotiated compact between the Puerto Ricans and the Federal Government. Under its terms, the islanders drafted a constitution which was approved first by the U.S. Congress and then by an overwhelming majority of Puerto Rico's population.

Our own ANTONIO FERNÓS-ISERN, Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico here in the House of Representatives, served as chairman of the convention that drafted the constitution. Knowing and admiring Mr. FERNÓS-ISERN as we do for his very great abilities, we are not surprised that the convention he led produced a constitution imbued with political wisdom.

This year we celebrate the eighth anniversary of that constitution, the eighth year of a new and exciting era for our fellow citizens, the Puerto Ricans. American troops first landed on Puerto Rico 62 years ago, and in 1917 Puerto Ricans were granted American citizenship. From the day of the first landing the island's inhabitants have been moving inexorably toward that fuller understanding and experience of democracy embodied in the American ideal. They have dedicated themselves to a mastery of local autonomy that is both the root and the fruit of the American way of life.

We need look no further than the preamble of the Puerto Rican Constitution for a brilliant summary of the lofty aims of these people:

We consider as determining factors in our life our citizenship of the United States of America and our aspiration continually to enrich our democratic heritage in the individual and collective enjoyment of its rights and privileges; our loyalty to the principles of the Federal Constitution; the coexistence in Puerto Rico of the two great cultures of the American Hemisphere; our fervor for education; our faith in justice; our devotion to the courageous, industrious, and peaceful way of life; our fidelity to individual human values above and beyond social position, racial differences, and economic interests; and our hope for a better world based on these principles.

With these words Puerto Rico proclaimed its new political status. A new sense of stability, confidence, and urgency accompanied the birth.

In its role as a Commonwealth, Puerto Rico has maintained complete control of its own internal affairs and, at the same time, has enjoyed the benefits of United States protection in foreign relations, defense, and full American citizenship.

The desire and ability for self-government on the part of the Puerto Rican people had long been evident. With the adoption of their constitution, they assumed responsibility for that local control that has been one of the most important factors in the growth of democracy in the United States. In the operation of that constitution, Puerto Ricans have demonstrated beyond question the political equilibrium and community enterprise that is the mark of a mature and progressive society.

This maturity is in no way better illustrated than in the choice of leaders Puerto Ricans have made. I have already mentioned the splendid work of our colleague, Mr. FERNÓS-ISERN. Puerto Ricans have also been fortunate to have in their midst a towering political figure.

Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín served as Puerto Rico's first elected Governor before the Commonwealth and continues in that office to this day, holding the significant distinction of governing the island for a longer period than any other current executive in Latin America. And he has maintained his tenure through the support of large majorities of his people, as exhibited in free elections.

The ideal of leadership in newly self-governing areas, Governor Muñoz Marín deserves the primary credit for Puerto Rico's current stability and, more especially, for Puerto Rico's phenomenal economic and social development.

Statistics dramatically illuminate these advances. Puerto Rico's death rate decreased 62 percent between 1940 and 1957; it is now lower than that of the continental United States. Puerto Rico's per capita income has leaped so far upward that it is now the highest in the Caribbean area and second in all of Latin America only to that of oil-rich Venezuela. Family income almost quadrupled between 1940 and 1956.

Under Operation Bootstrap Puerto Rico has been setting world records in raising itself from the depths of poverty and illiteracy. This great effort, though it still leaves Puerto Rico far from being a wealthy state, nevertheless has elevated the island to a position that is the envy of underdeveloped countries all over the world. Representatives of these nations come regularly to Puerto Rico to study the methods by which this miracle of growth was accomplished, and still continues.

Puerto Rico's economic problems once seemed unsurmountable. The island was cursed, as are many Caribbean lands, with a one crop economy, a limited supply of land, and almost no industry worthy of the name. Puerto Rico's leaders recognized that the land could never become prosperous without industry. The Government exerted itself, therefore, to attract American firms to set up branch factories on the island, of-

fering as incentives capital loans, factory buildings at low rent, the promise to train labor in the necessary skills, and 10-year tax exemptions. The net gain of more than 400 new factories since the introduction of Operation Bootstrap is testimony to the skill, initiative, and determination of the Puerto Rican people.

These qualities convince me that we need not fear for the economic future of the island. Puerto Rico can be made prosperous, and Puerto Ricans have demonstrated that they have the skill and intelligence to accomplish that metamorphosis.

The Commonwealth's political future needs more thought on our part. The exact legal nature of Puerto Rico's status has not yet been determined by our courts. But whatever that status is, we know that numerous voices have been raised for change. Some advocate independence. Others press for statehood.

We must never forget that Puerto Ricans are American citizens, living on American soil. We must never forget that they have made significant contributions to our culture, in the arts, sciences, and professions. We must never forget that thousands of Puerto Ricans served valiantly in the Armed Forces of the United States during two World Wars and the Korean conflict.

My conviction is that we must consider carefully all aspects of Puerto Rico's political relationship with the United States. If we find that Puerto Rico is ready for statehood, and if we find that the Puerto Ricans sincerely desire statehood, it is our duty to grant such status to the island.

These problems will, I am certain, be considered at the proper time, and with sympathetic attention. I want to reiterate my congratulations to the Puerto Rican people on the anniversary of their constitution and to wish them every success for the future.

**Adm. John S. McCain, Jr.**

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with mixed emotions that I have just learned that Adm. John S. McCain, Jr., is leaving his assignment as Chief of Legislative Affairs for the Navy. The admiral is moving to duty as Commander Amphibious Group II in Norfolk. We on Capitol Hill are all sorry to see him go, and want to take this opportunity to wish him happiness and success in his new assignment. Members of Congress have come to know Admiral McCain as an able and enthusiastic friend and he has been a great aid to them in conducting their legislative duties. He has never been too busy to lend assistance at any time on matters pertaining to the Navy.

Admiral McCain has an outstanding war record as commanding officer of submarines during World War II, during



which time he won the silver star medal and the bronze star medal and two letters of commendation for meritorious duty in both the Atlantic and Pacific. Admiral McCain has always upheld the finest traditions of the Navy as exemplified by his father who is remembered by many as an outstanding carrier task force commander of World War II. As he leaves this assignment, we all wish him farewell and Godspeed.

## First 25 Public Laws of Second Session

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. BARRATT O'HARA**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, July 2, 1960*

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, since I have been in the Congress I regularly have reported to my constituents in the Second District of Illinois new public laws as they were enacted. Necessarily, in the digesting of the new laws I have had to put in many hours of night work, since attention to my legislative duties afforded no time during the hours of the day. I have felt, however, that the effort was well worthwhile since, by the inclusion of relatively minor legislation as well as that of major importance, the reports gave to my constituents at home a better understanding of their Congress and the nature and scope of its work. Furthermore, the reports served to give notice to my constituents of new laws affecting them and which otherwise might be unknown to them for a long time. Often reports of new laws were mailed my constituents within minutes after their official numbering.

For the convenience of my colleagues, and others, who wish to have for reference a digest of the laws of the 2d session of the 86th Congress, I am extending my remarks to include Public Laws 384 to 408, the first 25 public laws of the 2d session of the 86th Congress. In the 1st session of the 86th Congress there were 383 public laws enacted; hence the numbering for the 2d session starts with 384.

The digest of laws follows:

#### PUBLIC LAW 384

##### *S. 2231, protection of childhood*

Public Law 384 authorizes an appropriation of \$100,000 for fiscal 1961 and 1962 to meet the obligation of the United States as a member of the Inter-American Children's Institute. Our country pays 40 percent of the expenses of the Institute, other countries on the American hemisphere a total of 60 percent. The organization, formerly known as the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood (a name pretty hard to handle in these busy days, even when initialed AIIPC), appears to have done a good job during the years in a joint hemispheric undertaking. Its most recent achievement was a comparative study of family laws and the problem of abandoned children in the American countries, also a study of correctional systems in Latin America and a translation into Spanish of much helpful material previously available only in English.

As all peoples share a common interest in the welfare of children our cooperation with our American neighbors in this work probably pays richer dividends than much larger investments in winning their hearts and minds. Anyway, I do not see how we abruptly could draw out of the joint program for the welfare of all children of the hemisphere without unfriendly repercussions.

#### PUBLIC LAW 385

##### *S. 623, veterans and wheat*

Veterans of World Wars I and II, homesteading in the Tularelake area in California, find that durum wheat is one of the few crops that can be grown successfully. Public Law 385 increases their acreage for crop years 1960 and 1961 provided the additional acres are planted with durum wheat, which is in large demand by manufacturers of macaroni and spaghetti and in limited supply because it is grown in only five States.

#### PUBLIC LAW 386

##### *S. 2379, Nez Perce Indians*

In 1909 the United States paid \$562 for 11 acres of land in Idaho as a site for a day school for the Nez Perce Tribe of Indians. Now other arrangements have been made for educating the Indians, and the land is surplus. Public Law 386 donates it to the tribe, which expects to make some money for tribal welfare from tourists. Reason: The final link of a historic highway following the route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition from St. Louis to Oregon will be completed in 1961 and the former school property will be a main tourist attraction because the Lewis and Clark Expedition spent an entire winter there. Perhaps someday when you take the family touring along this historic highway you'll contribute your bit to the welfare of the Nez Perce Indians and get the thrill of standing where the hardy pioneers spent that hard winter when the history of the Northwest was in the making.

#### PUBLIC LAW 387

##### *S. 713, Zion National Park in Utah*

Public Law 387 adds some 3,420 acres to the Zion National Park in Utah which the Department of the Interior describes as containing "a grandeur of colorful canyons and mesa scenery that ranks high among the superlative scenic areas of the world." The additional land will serve to preserve a notable terraced lava field and provide more grounds for campers.

Your Representative consistently has voted for legislation that makes the great outdoors available to the people and for national parks and historic shrines that dramatize for visiting tourists the story of our country and its development. He is co-sponsor in the House of Senator DOUGLAS' bill to enclose the priceless scenic and geological treasures of the dunes within a national park. Although opposition is formidable, hope has not been abandoned.

#### PUBLIC LAW 388

##### *H.R. 8171, San Francisco-Oakland Bridge*

Public Law 388 permits the use of tolls collected on the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge for the construction and operation of a rail transit crossing across the Bay of San Francisco. Original plans contemplated use of the bridge both as a rail transit crossing and a highway crossing. But highway traffic has grown so tremendously it now needs all the space. So under the new plan the rails will go underground, crossing the bay by tunnel and leaving the bridge entirely to highway traffic. No Federal funds are involved, and the bridge will be toll free when the cost of the combined project (bridge plus tunnel) has been paid off.

#### PUBLIC LAW 389

##### *H.R. 9664, stabilizing tobacco prices*

Tobacco growing is the chief source of income for 800,000 American farm families.

The industry has been adversely affected in competitive foreign markets by an excessive price established under the price control formula. So the growers began by voluntarily reducing their plantings, then petitioned Congress for exemption from the operation of a parity formula that would force tobacco prices more and more into an unrealistic and noncompetitive position. Public Law 389 is intended to serve this end. It stabilizes support levels against disruptive fluctuations, keeps the support level for 1960 at the same level as 1959 and thereafter ties the parity price of tobacco directly to the parity index (the cost of things farmers buy) rather than to the 10-year moving average of farm prices.

From our standpoint as urban dwellers, where much tobacco is consumed but none grown, interest in Public Law 389 is that it will keep tobacco prices stabilized and (very important to all taxpayers) substantially reduce the drain on the Commodity Credit Corporation, the high cost of which is a matter of concern.

#### PUBLIC LAW 390

##### *S. 2033, placer mining*

When the mining law of 1872 was enacted placer mining was a simple operation of washing gravel and separating gold. That romantic era long has passed into the story books. Today mining of gold in the United States is a lost art. Placer mining now is concerned with the production of non-metallic minerals (gypsum, limestone, quartzite and related clay minerals and building materials) for industrial use.

Instead of the simple washbasin with which the placer miner worked in the old gold days, there is need of extensive building, complex machinery and storage facilities that run into the millions of dollars. These require space. So Public Law 390 provides for the inclusion of 5 acres of nonmineral land (adjacent to the site of the actual mining) in patents to placer claims, same as permitted in patents to lode claims. How the world has moved since 1872.

#### PUBLIC LAW 391

##### *S. 2061, hunt for phosphate in public domain*

At the present time there are 73 leases for phosphate in lands belonging to the United States, covering a total of 48,418 acres. The phosphate found in some of the land is of a low grade, and there is the difficult problem of getting economical electric power. Public law 391 is intended to improve the picture by encouraging prospecting for new locations of phosphate deposits.

It provides for permits to prospect and explore for phosphate in up to 2,560 acres of the public domain with the inducement that if phosphate is discovered within 2 years the permittee shall have the preferential right to a lease of the land. The 2-year period may be extended to 6 years on a proper showing of diligence and need of further exploration.

#### PUBLIC LAW 392

##### *S. 2268, giving land back to Indians*

In 1877 the Fort Apache Military Post in Arizona was established on 7,579 acres of land of the White Mountain Apache Indian Reservation. In 1922 the military post was abandoned and the land turned over to the Theodore Roosevelt Indian School. Today only 410 of the 7,579 acres are being used for school purposes. Public Law 392 turns back the remainder to the Indians.

#### PUBLIC LAW 393

##### *S. 2431, Kansas centennial*

Kansas will be 100 years old on January 29, 1961, and Public Law 393 anticipates the happy event by authorizing the Federal mint to strike out suitable medals and sell them to the Kansas Centennial Commission for not less than cost, including overhead and everything.

History of Kansas really goes back to 1541 when Francisco Vasquez de Coronado led Spanish adventurers in a hunt for gold in the fabled cities of Cibola. Lewis and Clark, Fremont, Kit Carson, passed through Kansas. In Medicine Lodge in Kansas a famous Indian treaty was signed and from Medicine Lodge later came Carry A. Nation, a lady who made her hatchet more famous than the tomahawk. Her hatchet smashed right and left at demon rum in the fight for prohibition and at least once a week made the first pages of the Nation's newspapers.

Also from Kansas came "Sockless Jerry" Simpson, a colorful Member of the Congress, Lewellan, literally taken from the plow to become Governor in the era of the Populist Party, smiling Charles Curtis who became Vice President of the United States, and Al Landon, who tried for the White House but fell by the roadside under the magic of F.D.R.

The finishing touch to the greatness of Kansas was painted by Senator SCHOEPFEL, in his day an all-American football great, in this language:

"Gunslingers and marshals known throughout the world—Wyatt Earp, Wild Bill Hickock, and Matt Dillon—tangled in the cowboy capitals of Dodge City, Abilene, and Wichita." Abilene was the boyhood home of President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Kansas is a great and a proud State, and I am sure we all will join heartily in 1961 in celebration of her centennial. Looking back over the last century of the history of our country gives us confidence in facing the challenges of the next century.

#### PUBLIC LAW 394

##### S. 2454, *pony express*

Public Law 394 authorizes the mint to strike 500,000 medals for sale at cost to the National Pony Express Centennial Commission, which is cooperating with the Federal Government and eight States of the Union in commemorating the 100th anniversary of the founding of the pony express.

I found the story of the pony express, as related to us, intensely interesting. It was described as one of the most colorful episodes in the history of our country and of far greater significance than merely a life of glorious adventure to some 80 young men so often depicted in western films. It served to bind the country together, proved the superiority of the central (rather than the southern) route across the continent, and paved the way for the first railroad to span the continent 9 years later.

The pony express only existed 19 months, from April 3, 1860, when the first buckskin pouch left St. Joseph, Mo., to the completion of the first telegraph system across the Nation November 20, 1861, when the last delivery left Sacramento, Calif., eastward bound. Buchanan's farewell address and Lincoln's first inaugural address were carried by the pony express, from Missouri to California in 8 days. Usually, however, the 1,966-mile journey took much longer.

Here is how it was done:

1. There were some 80 riders, average age 20, some including the famous Buffalo Bill, barely 15; they were carefully selected, from youths of slender build weighing not over 130 pounds (one exception weighed 160) and trained for constant vigilance against Indians and bandits; risks and salaries were equally great, the riders receiving \$50 to \$150 a month, fabulous amounts 100 years ago.

2. Relay stations, totaling 190, were spaced 10 miles apart. Here the riders stopped a maximum of 2 minutes to change to fresh mounts and were off again with the wind. The men rode in relays, changing horses at each station. The usual day's stint was 75 miles.

3. Russell, Majors & Waddell, a private company in the express and freight business, poured into the venture an enormous outlay

of men, horses, and equipment. It was reimbursed by the Government, somewhat as air companies are now, for service in carrying the mails.

This coming summer there will be a reenactment of the pony express run from St. Joseph to Sacramento. It will follow the original route through Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and California. I thought you would like to have this briefing in advance.

#### PUBLIC LAW 395

##### Senate Joint Resolution 115, *Pan American Health Organization*

Pan American Health Organization, with headquarters in Washington since 1902, when it was formed, is the oldest continuing international health organization in the world. It now is the regional office of the World Health Organization. Public Law 395 authorizes the purchase of land in Washington (estimated cost, \$875,000) as the site for a new \$4 million building the organization plans to erect with its own funds. This assures PAHO headquarters remaining in the United States despite attractive inducements to relocate in Mexico, Panama, and Peru.

In the 58 years of its existence PAHO has made a notable record (1) in combating disease, especially yellow fever and malaria, (2) in strengthening friendly relations between the United States and her sister Republics, and (3) in furthering the concept of hemispheric solidarity.

Money for use in conquering disease plagues and in protecting the health of people is the wisest investment we make in promoting real friendship with the peoples of the world. I am sure you will agree.

#### PUBLIC LAW 396

##### S. 1712, *Motor Boat Act*

In 1958 Congress strengthened the Motor Boat Act to assure greater safety in the operation of small motor boats, the number of which has multiplied many times. The law applied to "the United States, its Territories and the District of Columbia." That by inadvertence left the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico without the protection of required life preservers and fire extinguishing apparatus since they are neither States nor territories. Public Law 396 extends the act to include them.

You will be interested to know that the correct legislative language to include all the United States is: "The United States, its territories and possessions, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia."

As I mentioned in an earlier report, we have now run out of territories, but we do have Guam and the Virgin Islands, which are classified as unincorporated territories, in reality possessions. I am supporting legislation to give Guam and the Virgin Islands nonvoting representation in the House and also the proposal of House representation for the District of Columbia. That I think is in the tradition of our country.

#### PUBLIC LAW 397

##### S. 2483, *Weather Bureau in the Arctic*

Public Law 397 takes yesterday's administrative handcuffs from the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Weather Bureau in the world of today by authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to fix the rate of pay for extra compensation for such jobs as going into the arctic region to conduct meteorological investigations for the Weather Bureau or going to sea as bombers and fathometer readers for the Coast and Geodetic Survey. An old statute fixed a ceiling for certain work of \$1 a day. Trouble was where to find qualified \$1-a-day personnel.

#### PUBLIC LAW 398

##### S. 2185, *Saga of the "Meredith Victory"*

Public Law 398 authorizes a Gallant Ship Unit Citation and plaque to the steamship

*Meredith Victory* and a citation ribbon bar to each member of her crew participating in the saga of December of 1950.

This is an heroic story of the sea that will live forever in the history of the American merchant marine. When the *Meredith Victory* reached the harbor of Hungnam in Korea on December 21, 1950, the city was under enemy gunfire, surrounded by Communist troops with the word out that all persons in the city when captured would be beheaded.

The captain of the SS *Meredith Victory* instructed the crew to load evacuees until no more could be taken aboard. The vessel was small, a 7,600-ton cargo ship with accommodations for only 12 passengers. In all, over 1,400 Korean civilians were packed aboard, goodness knows how. There was no doctor, no interpreter, very little food, very little water. The vessel sailed 3 days, part of the time over a minefield, with the ever-present danger of being blown into bits. During the trip no one died, but five babies were born. Thus when it docked at Pusan on Christmas eve it discharged five more passengers than it had taken on at Hungnam.

I was impressed by the language of Vice Admiral Will, commander of the Military Sea Transportation Service, in recommending passage of the measure:

"Few epics of the sea captured the imagination as did the saga of the *Meredith Victory*. She not only saved the actual lives of 1,400 persons on a single voyage, but even more than that, she and her gallant crew became symbols of the American attitude that human lives are more precious than ideologies."

#### PUBLIC LAW 399

##### S. 601, *Bardwell Reservoir in Texas*

Storms and floods in the Trinity River Basin in northeast Texas occasion an average \$500,000 annual loss. Public Law 399 authorizes the construction of the \$7 million Bardwell Reservoir on Waxahachie Creek in the river basin, local interests contributing some \$2 million. The legislation was recommended by the Army Engineers, upon whom we depend for guidance in matters of flood control.

#### PUBLIC LAW 400

##### S. 1159, *slum clearance in District*

Public Law 400 repeals the provision that the District of Columbia Housing Authority cannot purchase land for slum clearance at private sale at a price exceeding 30 percent of assessed value, which is about half of market value. Reason: few owners would sell by negotiation at a price 15 percent of market value and the Authority was forced into costly and time-consuming condemnation proceedings.

#### PUBLIC LAW 401

##### H.R. 24, *Indian land in Nevada*

This gives back to the Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Indian Tribe in Nevada 160 acres of land used from 1905 to 1956 as the site of an Indian boarding school. The school now is closed.

#### PUBLIC LAW 402

This permits the entry duty free of all ground, powdered or granulated seaweed on the same basis as seaweed kelp. Principally affected is seaweed of the Irish moss variety, used by American processors in the production of a powdered extractive for jellifying and thickening foods.

#### PUBLIC LAW 403

In 1860 the surveyor of the lands of the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation in Wisconsin by error omitted some 45 acres from his plat. A century later the Congress of the United States had the job of quieting title to the land the surveyor overlooked. Public Law 403 permits the tribe to sell the land to the present occupants at fair market value.



## PUBLIC LAW 404

In 1951 the construction of the Platoro Dam and Reservoir in Colorado was completed, but unprecedented droughts prevented its utilization for irrigation. Hence the Conejos Water Conservancy District was unable to meet the first of its 40 annual repayments to the Government on the cost of the construction. Public Law 404 extends the repayment periods for 5 years. It is expected that with this help and improved conditions the debt eventually will be paid in full.

## PUBLIC LAW 405

## H.R. 7456, casein

Public Law 405 extends for 3 years the suspension of import duty on casein. Edible casein is made from skim milk, and since 1952 the milk price support program has discouraged the conversion of skim milk into casein. Industrial casein, which is almost entirely imported, is used in the manufacture of coated paper, cold water paints, and muilage.

## PUBLIC LAW 406

## H.R. 4483, lands for Geological Survey

I was interested to learn the Geological Survey maintains an invaluable record of ground water conditions by measuring the fluctuations of water levels in some 12,000 wells throughout the country.

Unfortunately, most of the wells are privately owned and can be closed to use by the Geological Survey at will of their owners. When this happens the Survey's work is badly jammed up. Public Law 406 sensibly authorizes the Survey to purchase the sites of the wells so that its good work can go on uninterrupted.

## PUBLIC LAW 407

## H.R. 5270, returning gift to the giver

In 1949 the Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake City, Utah, gave some 8 acres of land to the Federal Government for a proposed project that never materialized. Public Law 407 returns the land to the giver.

## PUBLIC LAW 408

## H.R. 7889, rice-marketing quotas

Public Law 408 provides for rice-marketing quotas when the supply is normal instead of 110 percent of normal. Marketing quotas are designed to result in a normal supply, and quotas based upon a normal supply plus 10 percent in any year can result in excessive plantings and an abnormal supply the next year.

To us in urban areas the good news in Public Law 408 is that it will reduce the cost to the Commodity Credit Corporation and thus lighten the taxpayers' burden.

## The Communist Conspiracy

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

## HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I submit a speech which I gave before the United Veterans Council in San Jose, Calif., on Memorial Day, entitled "The Communist Conspiracy":

## THE COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY

(By the Honorable CHARLES S. GUBSER)

We meet today to honor those who have given their lives in the defense of our country.

We meet under another great cloud of international tension and view shattered hopes which fell when a shameless ruler in the Kremlin used the U-2 as a readymade excuse for a decision he had already made—to torpedo the summit conference and with it the hopes of the world for peace.

There is only one way in which we can truly honor our war dead and that is to rededicate ourselves today to the preservation of the things for which they died.

They died to preserve liberty. Today we must rededicate ourselves to the same purpose.

Preservation of liberty requires strength—the strength to meet and conquer military aggression.

The much discussed U-2 plane flight to a depth of 1,300 miles over Russia clearly shows that our military strength has been underestimated in many circles. Our Strategic Air Command has been telling us for years that they have the ability to penetrate and destroy Russia. This ability has been described in detail to those of us who have access to classified material because of our membership on certain committees and it has also been given to the general public. But for some reason or other some have chosen to disregard the facts.

The U-2 incident shows that Russia can be penetrated and can be destroyed.

It is important to mention here that most criticism about our military defense system has been of the so-called missile gap. While it is true that Russia does possess more ICBM's than do our forces, it is also true that when everything is taken into consideration—all missiles, all planes, all ships, and all ability to retaliate, the United States is now, and will remain a superior force to that of the Soviet Union.

But there is another strength far less dramatic and far more difficult to achieve which we need if we are to preserve the liberty which the men we honor today fought for and earned. This is the strength to resist subversion.

I am sorry to say that I have serious doubts about our ability to resist Communist subversion. I never fear the ability of the American people to resist aggression when they expect it. This is the reason our people have willingly voted \$40 billion defense budgets; because we know of the danger from Russian armament. But where the U-2 flights have given us the intelligence and the information necessary to build military strength, we have no reconnaissance flights to show us the strength and the danger of internal subversion. What small effort has been directed to alerting the American people of this danger from a Communist conspiracy has, I am sorry to say, been shot down by our own people.

In the book, "A Night to Remember," the story is told of the five iceberg warnings sent by wireless to the steamship *Titanic*. When the sixth message, "Look out for the icebergs," came in, the *Titanic's* wireless operator wired back, "Shut up, I'm busy." Thirty-five minutes later the ship, whose captain had said, "God himself could not sink it," was sinking.

The phrase "Remember Pearl Harbor" should remind us that we were cocksure and complacent before the afternoon of December 7, 1941. The much-maligned Dies committee reports of Japanese espionage by fishing vessels had been ridiculed as headline hunting—much as some of the effort of today to alert the public to the Communist conspiracy is also ridiculed. We even ignored the messages we intercepted in the broken Japanese code.

I well remember the famous commentator, Fulton Lewis, Jr., speaking in the San Jose Civic Auditorium in November of 1941. Asked about the possibility of a war with Japan he replied, "I can best answer that with a bit of blank verse. 'That noise you

hear in the Orient, them ain't sabers, neighbor, them's knees'."

Since the close of World War II distinguished Americans have been warning us and one cannot help but wonder on this Memorial Day of 1960 if we shall heed these warnings.

In his speech to the 1957 national convention of the American Legion, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the FBI, said, "To dismiss lightly the existence of the subversive threat in the United States is to deliberately commit national suicide. In some quarters we are surely doing just that."

Communist doctrine is known to be founded upon conspiracy. It has not changed.

The Communist master plan for world conquest was stated by Lenin in these words, "First we will take Eastern Europe, then the masses of Asia, then we will encircle the United States, which will be the last bastion of capitalism. We will not have to attack. It will fall like an overripe fruit into our hands."

On another occasion Lenin added, "As long as capitalism remains, we cannot live in peace. In the end one or the other will triumph."

In a speech to the Lenin School of Political Warfare in 1931 Dmitri Manuilski, at one time presiding officer of the United Nations Security Council, said, "War to the hilt between communism and capitalism is inevitable. Today of course we are not strong enough to attack. \* \* \* So we shall begin by launching the most spectacular peace movement on record. \* \* \* The capitalistic countries, stupid and decadent \* \* \* will leap at another chance to be friends. As soon as their guard is down we shall smash them with our clenched fist."

Georgi Dimitrov advised the Lenin School of Political Warfare how to make use of innocents and dupes as he called them. "As Soviet power grows there will be a greater aversion to Communist parties everywhere. So we must practice the techniques of withdrawal. Never appear in the foreground; let our friends do the work. \* \* \* A university professor, who without being a party member, lends himself to the interest of the Soviet Union, is worth more than a hundred men with party cards. A writer of reputation, or a retired general, are worth more than 500 poor devils who don't know any better than to get themselves beaten up by the police."

Have these views so long held by Communists changed in recent years?

As late as September 17, 1955, Nikita Khrushchev warned us: "If anyone thinks that our smiles mean abandonment of the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, he is deceiving himself cruelly. Those who expect this to happen might just as well wait for a shrimp to learn how to whistle."

On November 18, 1956, the same Khrushchev said, "Whether you like it or not history is on our side. We will bury you."

And just a few weeks ago in Paris, Khrushchev heaped insults upon our President and the American people as he dashed the hopes of peace-loving people before the summit conference even commenced.

I don't believe anyone in his right mind can say that Communist intentions have changed—nor have Communist techniques. There is a Communist conspiracy. And it is well protected by our own law.

It is ironic that the very liberties, which the men we honor on this Memorial Day died to preserve, have been twisted and perverted to protect and shelter subversives and Communists who would destroy that liberty. I speak of the new interpretation of the commonly used phrase "civil liberties."

Traditionally our interpretation of an individual's rights was to consider them sacred except when they were in conflict with the rights of the Nation or the rights of other people. Under this concept of individual

liberty we are prohibited from dumping garbage on our neighbor's front lawn because such an act would endanger the health of others. The same concept prohibits us from driving too fast because in so doing we place others in jeopardy. But the new concept of individual rights and civil liberties seems to be that they are supreme even above the rights and the best interest of the Nation. Even our courts have held that the individual has the right to engage in subversion against his government. Look at some of our recent court decisions.

Our Supreme Court has denied the right of States to enforce their own sedition laws.

It has turned Communists loose who have taught the forcible overthrow of our Government with evil intent.

The Court has held that the State Department could not discharge a Government employee who had given secret military plans to the editor of a Communist magazine.

Our courts now say that a State attorney general does not have the right to ask a lecturer in a State university if he believed in communism.

It has said that the U.S. Attorney General did not have the right to ask an alien if he had recently attended Communist meetings.

The Court has ruled that Communists seeking the right to practice law need not answer questions about Communist affiliation.

It has questioned the right of Congress to investigate communism and suggested that it is broad scale intrusion into the lives and affairs of private citizens.

And to cap the climax the Court has ruled that the State Department must give a passport to Communists including one who was involved in the spy ring of Julius Rosenberg and was going to India to live with a Communist who had renounced his American citizenship.

With the greater strength that comes from this weakening of our laws, the Communists and their fellow travelers are hard at work at this very moment to achieve their objectives.

First of these objectives is the elimination of Federal and State security programs. Everyone admits that Government employment is not a right but a privilege. Yet the effect of many of the aforementioned Supreme Court decisions is to prevent the Federal and State Governments from withdrawing this privilege from those who associate with Communists and who are security risks. We are even required to give the dignity and protection of a U.S. passport to a Communist who leaves this country for the purpose of harming the country which issues the passport.

Many well meaning groups in this country whose loyalty is not in question, have swallowed the Communist propaganda campaign that security programs both Federal and State, smack of fascism and nazism. This genuine fear of a police state has been seized upon by Communist conspirators. Well meaning persons have, without knowing it, been fighting the Communist battle for them.

Another Communist objective is the recognition of Red China. The Communist espionage apparatus needs the diplomatic immunity of its embassies and consulates to set up spy centers. It needs the unbroken seal of the diplomatic pouch to transmit orders to its spies and couriers and to receive back their reports and microfilm documents.

Many well meaning individuals have swallowed the Communist line, hook, line and sinker and have said in effect, "The Chinese Communist nation exists, why must we refuse to admit it? Wouldn't it be better to meet them face to face and gain access to their country? As long as they exist we cannot continue to refuse to recognize their existence." To these people I say, the greatest mistake this Nation ever made was the rec-

ognition of the Soviet Union. Four American Presidents refused to recognize the Communist government of Russia and it remained weak and ineffective so long as it was unrecognized. Communism began to spread through the world as soon as the United States extended diplomatic recognition in 1933, because, in violation of all international morality and even of the executive agreement by which recognition was extended, Soviet Russia used her embassies and consulates as centers of espionage, subversion, and propaganda. In spite of this some Americans say that we were morally wrong in sending a U-2 plane 60,000 feet over Russia into air which, to my knowledge, no international lawyer has said belongs to Russia. And we do it for the purpose of learning the facts which are necessary to prevent the world from being plunged into another war.

Another objective is to halt nuclear tests, and well meaning and sincere individuals in this country support the same objective. In so doing they do not feel that they are supporting Russia but merely supporting what is good for mankind.

Obviously nuclear tests should be halted; but can they be halted without some assurance that the Russians will actually live up to agreements? Look at the record of Russian violation of their solemn commitments.

During the last 25 years the United States has had 3,400 meetings with the Communists. All this talk led to 52 major agreements and Soviet Russia has broken 50 of them.

The Communists have followed Lenin's dictum about treaties and agreements: "Promises are like piecrusts—made to be broken."

In the 3 years prior to 1958 the United States met 73 times at Geneva with the Chinese Reds to negotiate a release of 450 American prisoners. How many American servicemen have been accounted for or released?

In light of such a record, how can anyone plead for limiting our military potential by refusing to develop weapons through nuclear testing when we have no assurance that Russia will do the same? Suspending of nuclear tests unilaterally without guarantees that Russia will adhere to her agreement is exactly what Russia wants.

Some counter this argument and say, "Well, we are the peace-loving country, we should prove to the world that we are sincere by taking the first step to relieve tensions."

I am truly concerned about the attitude in some circles that the United States must take a succession of first steps. If we do and it is a step backward and Russia doesn't take a similar step, then we have a new and compromised position which isn't as good as the position we occupied before. Then there will be a new status quo and after a time you can expect these same people to urge a new and bold first step from the new position. Can't they see that such a policy means nothing in the world but a gradual retreat toward slavery?

Understand that I do not say for 1 minute that anyone who advocates unilateral suspension of nuclear testing is knowingly serving the Communist cause. But whether he knows it or not, and I am sure he does not in most cases, he is truly giving the Communists what they want.

Another Communist objective which is inadvertently served by many innocent Americans is that of propaganda. Communists are spending \$3 billion a year on propaganda which is reaching every city and hamlet in our Nation. In one day the Communist propaganda coming through New York City alone fills three large warehouses and not a single piece is labeled "Communist propaganda" as required by the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

In viewing my daily congressional mail it is amazing to me to see the same words crop

up in the letters from sincere and unsuspecting constituents that one sees in this type of Communist propaganda. Reference to the FBI as "a Nazi-like gestapo," to the House Un-American Activities Committee members as Fascists and witch hunters are repeated each day by people who haven't the slightest idea how those phrases were planted in their minds. If they were to know, they would realize that this is the product of the Soviet propaganda machine operating on \$3 billion per year.

Another objective of the Communist conspiracy is to humiliate the United States.

It is well known that Communists masterminded the insulting demonstration against Vice President Nixon which included spitting on him and the throwing of rocks and garbage.

Some may doubt, but I do not, that the deeds of Fidel Castro in Cuba are masterminded by the international Communist conspiracy.

Recently in our city of San Francisco, known Communist agitators were seen in the crowd whipping young college students into a frenzy to demonstrate against the House Un-American Activities Committee. It strikes me as something more than coincidence that these demonstrations were organized on the weekend which preceded the ill-fated summit conference and were prominently played up in the Russian press as a demonstration by the American people against their Government and one of its congressional committees. I doubt seriously that these young students demonstrating before the San Francisco city hall, some of them not ready to shave and some who refuse to as all good beatniks should, none of them dry behind the ears, actually knew that they were being used as tools of trained Communist organizers.

In the crowd of students and beatniks at San Francisco, were known Communist agitators who were passing out literature that had been mailed directly from the Congress of the United States.

Though it may be undignified I can only say that had one of the students been my child there would have been a very urgent date between me and that child in the woodshed.

Another objective of the Communist conspiracy is to stimulate a peace offensive. Let me quote once again the words of Dmitri Manuilski, "the bourgeoisie will have to be put to sleep. So we shall begin by launching the most spectacular peace movement on record."

Remember the Palo Alto Peace Club, now officially listed by the Attorney General of the United States as subversive? And there are many other organizations which fall for the Communist peace offensive and by no stretch of the imagination can be considered as disloyal or subversive. But disloyal or loyal they are still influenced and taken in by the Communist peace offensive. These people urge us to take bold first steps on the presumption that Khrushchev and other Kremlin leaders will negotiate in good faith and will keep their agreement. This belief is held in spite of the long record of Soviet violations of their solemn promises.

My words are not those of a warmonger. I sincerely do believe in peace and sincerely believe we should do everything reasonable to achieve it. But I repeat that a succession of unilateral first steps can mean nothing but a gradual retreat toward slavery. It is time the American people were alerted to what a Communist peace offensive really means and stopped serving it in their wishful thinking.

Another of the major Communist objectives is to nullify all anti-Communist legislation. On January 16, 1958, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, testified that 49 of the top 108 Communists convicted by Federal juries



under the Smith Act have been set free by Supreme Court decisions. The Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 has been nullified by decisions of our own courts, and so have the antisedition laws of 44 States. This is not preservation of civil liberties, this is giving it away.

And the last Communist objective which I will discuss is muzzling the FBI and congressional investigations. For years the Communist Party has poured out its most hysterical language against what the Reds call the gestapo-like FBI.

During the month of May 1959, high school seniors applying for admission to the University of California took an examination in which they were required to write a 500-word essay on 1 of 12 topics. The seventh topic of the 12 contained the following language: "What are the dangers to a democracy of a national police-like organization, like the FBI, which operates secretly and is unresponsive to public criticism?" This statement is absolutely untrue. In the first place the FBI is not a national police organization, but works with State and local police authorities. Secondly, it is responsive to public opinion because the Director of the FBI reports to the Attorney General who in turn reports to the President and who in turn is responsible to the people. It gets its funds from a Congress which certainly is responsive to public opinion.

The university has since disavowed the question and apologized to the FBI.

I shall not make the assertion that this question was deliberate service to the Communist conspiracy. But whether it was deliberate or not, the fact still remains that one of our great universities imprinted the fact upon young minds that the FBI was a sinister organization. This is the Communist line and whether it was intentionally planted or not is immaterial. The fact still remains that the Communist cause was served.

It is well known that card-carrying, identified Communists are registered as lobbyists in the Congress of the United States. Is it wrong for a congressional committee to expose this fact to the public and tell them about it?

Let me quote from a speech made in the House of Representatives on May 5 by my colleague from Ohio, the Honorable GORDON SCHERER, a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee. He says:

"To accomplish its objective of destroying the Committee on Un-American Activities, this Communist-controlled group (the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee) has sent its cohorts into cities throughout the United States in advance of committee hearings. Its paid agents have done everything possible in advance of, and even during, such hearings to stir up animosity, contempt, and hatred for the committee. Its agents have circulated petitions; appeared on radio programs; arranged meetings, rallies, and picket lines; issued press releases; and placed ads in newspapers."

Mind you this speech was made on May 5, which is exactly 1 week before the recent hearings of the Committee on Un-American Activities in the city hall at San Francisco. Wouldn't you say from hearing that quotation that my colleague from Ohio was a prophet? Certainly there were petitions, there were radio programs, meetings arranged, there were rallies and picket lines, there were ads in newspapers.

Unfortunately these ads and these petitions told outright lies. What is more unfortunate is that those lies came from a speech by a Member of the House on the floor of the House of Representatives. This speech said, "that the committee had subpoenaed 110 public schoolteachers in early June 1959. Most of the subpoenas were served on the teachers at school at 9 in the morning on June 5."

Ladies and gentlemen, this is not the truth. Upon checking the files of the committee it is found that of 101 subpoenas served, 97 teachers were actually served in their homes. Only four were served at their schools, and it is my understanding from unofficial resources that these four were not served in their classrooms.

Recall for a moment the recent San Francisco hearings of the Un-American Activities Committee. What fact enters your mind first? The rioting. Who stirred up the rioting? Known Communists.

What would have happened without the demonstrations? The hearing would have been orderly and brief newspaper reports would have been written instead of glaring headlines.

If reputations were damaged, the rioting and the resulting headlines did it. And who incited the riots? Known Communists. It necessarily follows that the object of the demonstrations, whether participants knew it or not, was not to preserve civil liberties, but to discredit the committee.

Forget for a moment the Communists who participated and the gory details of the San Francisco incident. Ask this question: What is the justification for this committee?

Here it is in simple terms: The security of the United States is the business of Congress. Most Congressmen feel that the Communist conspiracy is a threat to our security. Therefore, Congress should have a committee to investigate communism to alert the public to its danger and to revise our laws to cope with that danger.

This objective and this tactic of the Communist Party of discrediting the committee which seeks to expose the Communist conspiracy is to me the most serious threat to our efforts to resist internal subversion.

It was Pope Pius XI in 1937 who said, in response to a searching question about communism, "How is it possible that such a system long since rejected scientifically and now proved erroneous by experience, how is it, we ask, that such a system could spread so rapidly in all parts of the world?" He answered his own question in these words: "The explanation lies in the fact that too

few have been able to grasp the nature of communism."

When our enemy was Nazi Germany our Government and military leaders studied every detail of the enemy and his strategies. One of our great generals was George S. Patton. Early in World War II when the Germans were advancing, General Patton was asked one day if he wasn't discouraged. His answer was precise: "I have studied the German for 40 years. I have read the memoirs of his great men. I have studied every detail of all his military campaigns. I have attended some of his staff courses. I know exactly how he will react under any given set of circumstances. He does not know what I will do. For this reason when the time comes I shall beat the hell out of him."

And this he did.

We can no more save our Republic from communism merely by saying we are against communism than we can cure a cancer by saying we are against cancer. To conquer the cancer we must kill it or it must kill us.

But to cure cancer, to cure any disease, or to defeat communism we must know how serious it is. Knowing how serious it is, we will not fall prey to the overgeneralization that civil liberties must not be restricted even when they are against the interest of the entire Nation. We will continue the Un-American Activities and other congressional committees and give them freedom to investigate Communists and pro-Communists. We will keep present anti-Communists laws and we will strengthen them. We will strengthen security provisions and the laws which keep Communists out of our government. We will restore to the executive branch the right to question aliens awaiting deportation and give it the right to deny passports for those who refuse to sign non-Communist affidavits. We will say to ourselves that no man, regardless of his occupation, is immune from investigation when there is reasonable cause to believe that his actions are aiding the Communist conspiracy.

If we do these things we will act positively against communism and repudiate our past policy of reacting too late with too little.

With such an attitude, and only with such an attitude, can we lick the Communist conspiracy and keep faith with those we honor today—the men who have given their lives in order that we might live as free men and women.

I recall the story of the lost child on a Kansas prairie on one of the coldest nights the prairie had known in years. After hours of searching the neighbors of the frightened family decided they would all join hands and walk across the prairie in an effort to find the little boy. In so doing they covered every square inch of the prairie. After a short time they found the boy but unfortunately he had succumbed to the cold and was dead. The bereaved father gathered the boy into his arms and through his sobs and tears said, "God, why didn't we join hands sooner?"

## SENATE

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1960

The 8th day of August being the day prescribed by Senate Concurrent Resolution 112, 86th Congress, 2d session, for the reconvening of the 2d session of the 86th Congress, the Senate assembled in its Chamber at the Capitol.

RICHARD M. NIXON, of California, Vice President of the United States, called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock meridian.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

Our Father, God, maker of all things, judge of all men, hallowed be Thy name.

In these epic days we would be the servants of Thy will.

With the gaze of the Nation and of the world fixed upon this Chamber of governance, first of all we would write at the top of the record, "In the beginning God."

We would solemnly reaffirm the reverent declaration of those who long ago

with radiant hope stepped upon the shores of this new land, "In the name of God, Amen."

We thank Thee for the things that unite us—the passion for freedom, the hatred of tyranny whose aim is to erase Thine image on each individual soul, the steadfast belief that in Thy providence a purged America has come to the kingdom for such a time as this, for the vision splendid of a redeemed earth when gnawing hunger and blighting superstition and needless pain and misery will be but haunting memories. We thank Thee for the things that unite us.